I.O. 5782

Form No. 2
G. 12000-1-24.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

I. O. CENTRAL Station.

November 3 1924

REPORT ON General Ma Yu Zung(馬玉仁) interviewed.

Made by D. I. Sullivan Forwarded by Director of Criminal Intelligence.

Sir,

General Ma Yu Zung(馬玉仁),who commands the 3rd Division of the Kiangsu Army,was interviewed by D.I.s Sullivan and Kay and Interpreter Chen Chang(陳璋) at Woosung Forts on the morning of November 2. General Ma stated that his division consists of about 12,000 men and controls territory from Tungchow(通州) to Hwa-An-Fu (淮安府). His headquarters are at Sze Tsz Ling Forts about six miles north west of Woosung Forts. The troops now at Woosung Forts, Sze Tsz Ling Forts and Liuho consists according to General Ma of three regiments of infantry and two battalions of reserves, some companies of artillery and machine gunners - altogether about 7,000 men. About 5,000 men of the 3rd Division are stationed at intervals from Yangchow to Tungchowfu(通州府). Concerning the present situation in Shanghai and vicinity General Ma said that in his opinion there would be no more fighting here as all the ex-Chekiang troops have been re-organized and some of them assimilated into Chi Shih Yuen's and Sun Chuan Fang's armies and others sent to their homes. He added that the 10th Division now at Kiangwan had received 9,000 suits of padded cotton clothing from General Chi within the last couple of days and would leave Kiangwan for Haichow (海州) and Hsuchow(徐州) to serve as garrison troops there within a few days. General Ma stated that General Yang Hwo Tsao's(楊化曹) defeated troops now at Lotien have also been reorganized into two brigades and would be sent

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REPORT ON.....

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to Northern Kiangsu in the near future. General Ma reported that Marshal Chi could have annihilated these troops in the recent fighting if he had so desired. As regards the reported return of Generals Ho Fung Ling(何丰林) and Chwang Tsz Ping(臧致平), General Ma said that in his opinion if they do return they would not be able to accomplish much as their old troops have all been disposed of and have lost confidence in their old commanders. General Ma then dilated on the dishonorable conduct of the ex-Chekiang Generals in leaving their troops. He added that General Yang Hwo Tsao is at present sick in a hospital somewhere in Shanghai. Concerning the situation in the North, General Ma said that it would be foolish to deny that General Feng Yu Ziang's(冯玉祥) action is serious but that it would be equally foolish to assume that Marshal Wu Pei Fu's position is desperate or that he is beaten. He stated that Marshal Wu's troops have already been reinforced by a division and that the Yangtsze provinces, Shantung and Honan would send about 120,000 men to support Marshal Wu. General Ma stated that Marshal Chi Shih Yuen would undoubtedly remain loyal to Marshal Wu Pei Fu and that General Sun Chuan Fang is an even more staunch supporter. General Ma said that he is an ardent believer in the genius of Marshal Wu.

Prior to the outbreak of hostilities General Ma was Defence Commissioner of Hwa-An and Yangchow and at the end of September crossed the river with his troops and

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participated in the fighting on the Liuho front for about forty days. He and his troops have been at the Woosung and Sze Tsz Ling Forts for a week. He states that he lost about eighty men in the fighting at Liuho. General Ma is a native of Kiangsu. He is apparently about 40 years old and is fully six feet in height. He is a well built, strong, and capable looking man, is clean shaven and was dressed in private clothes. He readily consented to grant an interview and there was a complete absence of ceremony or fuss of any kind. He uses motor car number I4II the property of the Haining Garage No. 40 Haining Road. He states that he has no difficulty in getting supplies for his troops.

There were practically no signs of damage having been done to property either at Woosung village or in Paoshan City. There are not so many people at the former place as usual and in Paoshan City large numbers of shops and houses are shuttered and empty, the former occupants evidently having fled but the buildings are intact and undamaged, and General Ma stated that he is doing his best to re-establish order and confidence and that large numbers of refugees are returning to their homes at Liuho and vicinity. Altogether General Ma gave the impression from his conversation that he is loyal to Marshals Wu Pei Fu and Chi Shih Yuen but his sincerity is quite another matter.

Nowhere on the Woosung Road, Paoshan City, Woosung or

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(4)

Sze Tsz Ling Forts was there any military activity or any signs of preparations for fighting and the article in the Shanghai Journal of Commerce of November 2 which was translated is absolutely inaccurate.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. Sullivan.
D. I.

D. C. I.

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Shanghai, November 17 1924.

Sir,

Interviewed on November 15, General Kung Pong Tuh 宮邦鐸 stated he has formed his Military Court with Bao Ting Chang 鮑景昌 late of Nanking as Chief Judge. Owing, however, to not yet having found a suitable prison for dangerous criminals the Court will not be in full operation for a few days. Mention was made of the number of armed robbers ordered by the Mixed Court to be handed over to the Military Authorities for execution, General Kung replied that he ld notify the S.M.P. when he was prepared to deal with such criminals.

General Kung expressed the opinion that the negotiations now proceeding for the transfer of General Chang Yung Ming 張允明 from Shanghai would be amicably settled within a very short period.

The arrival of Dr. Sun Yat Sen in Shanghai will not concern General Kung Pong Tuh 宮邦鐸 who will not go out of his way to meet him.

The Chief Adjutant to General Kung is Wong Hwa Ih 王畫一.

Your Obedient Servant,

J. G. Burnside

Acting D.C.I.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

上海公共租界工部局巡捕房
Shanghai Municipal Police

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"LEGIRON"

Any further communication on this subject to be addressed, Commissioner of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Municipal Police, Shanghai.

長處處查稽事刑
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Shanghai, August 19, 1924.

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

General Ho Fung Ling (何豐林) Military Governor of Shanghai and Sungkiang in the event of Military operations against Chekiang breaking out will not remain neutral but will assist Tuchun Lu Yung Ziang 盧永祥 at all costs. Both Tuchun Lu and his henchman, General Ho are undoubtedly very well informed of the preparations being made by the Military Authorities of Fukien, Anhui, Kiangsi and General Chi Hsih Yuan 齊燮元 of Kiangsu on whose shoulders the entire blame is put for the present warlike situation, the reason given being that should General Chi wait any longer for a united China he will find himself subordinate to Tuchun Lu Yung Ziang. The craftiness of General Chi Hsih Yuan is pointed out in that although about one year ago he came to an agreement not to attack the province of Chekiang, he has since inveigled the province of Fukien to make the initial attack. It is claimed, however, that even although Fukien, Anhui, Kiangsi and Kiangsu have been making preparations for war on Chekiang, the latter will stand by her agreement of a year ago and not fire the first shot. Such of course does not mean that Chekiang is not prepared for a Military attack from any quarter.

The cause of the present expected strife is put down to the entry into the province of Chekiang of Chwang Tsz Ping 蘇政平 and Yang Hua Chao 楊化昭

with their defeated troops numbering about 5,000 men. On the other hand the Chekiang party claim that the province of Fukien were in a position to prevent the retreat of the party into Chekiang province and further, that on account of General Chwang Tsz Ping being a former student of Tuchun Lu Yung Ziang, the latter was not in a position to deny protection.

The attackers (four provinces) are believed to have a total of six divisions (about 60,000 armed men) and the defenders (Chekiang and Shanghai) about four or five divisions. Shanghai claims to have six Regiments (about 6,500 men) which include artillery stationed at Woosung.

Chekiang although having an extensive sea front is not afraid of any attack from the sea and consequently has not made any preparations in this direction. It is claimed that there is a large force stationed at Ningpo under the command of the Defence Commissioner of that port which is under Tuchun Lu.

The Military movements of the other side as known to the Chekiang clique is that General Chi of Kiangsu has 1,500 soldiers scattered around Quinsan and a portion of the 19th Division under General Yang Chung Pu 楊春普 at Chinkiang had moved to I-hing 宜興 on the northwest bank of the Tai Hu Lake 太湖 . The Chekiang clique consider that should they themselves move troops to these

localities this would cause reason for the commencement of hostilities.

The soldiers of General Sun Chuan Fang 孫傳芳 of Fukien have already reached the border of Chekiang and the outbreak of hostilities is expected momentarily.

It is claimed by General Ho Fung Ling that on account of his uncle being a sworn brother of the President of China, the latter will not sign any Mandate which would result in the outbreak of war which would have a possibility of bringing in the party to which General Ho may belong. A further claim in this respect is that General Wu Pei Fu 吳佩孚 is on very good terms with both Tuchun Lu Yung Ziang 盧永祥 of Chekiang and General Ho Fung Ling 何豐林 of Shanghai.

In the event of the outbreak of hostilities Chekiang fully expects that Chang Tso Lin 張作霖 will come to ~~the~~ assistance on account of his dissatisfaction with the Chili Party as a result of the last Chili-Fengtien war which ~~entirely~~ caused Chang to lose control over ce~~ntral~~ places outside Shanhaikwan. Such a move would be expected to harass Pekin and relieve somewhat any pressure being put on Chekiang. ~~Magistrate Dung, however, made no mention of~~ Little Hsu's connection with the above

movement, cannot for the moment be ascertained. Hsu is believed to have now returned to Hangchow.

The Shanghai Military Governor is in receipt of information from reliable sources that the soldiers of General Chi at Quinsan 嘉山 and at Ihing 宜興 have been instructed to destroy the railroad of the S.N. and S.H. Railways, particular attention being paid to the section between Kashing and Sungkiang so as to cut off military communications between Shanghai and Hangchow.

Local military officials state that they are well informed of the doings in Peking and of the daily calls by the Military representatives of Chi Hsi Yuan on the President of China who is required to sign a Mandate before an attack on Chekiang can be made. However, it is fully expected that the attack will be commenced almost immediately without the issue of the expected Mandate.

Both sides of the warlike factions seem to agree that the assistance of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's party to either side would count for nothing even if he were in a position to render assistance which at the present time is denied.

One bright spot on the horizon is the possibility of Li Ching Fong 李經芳 nephew of the late Li Hung Chang and former Minister to Great Britain,

and Yu Cheng Kuh 余诚格 former General of Hunan coming forward as mediators but this is considered to be very meagre.

It is denied that Yin Siao San 任筱山 Director of the Shanghai Nanking and Shanghai Hangchow Railway is interesting himself in any way in the present military dispute despite the fact that he accompanied General Ho Fung Ling 何丰林 on his visit to Tuchun Lu Yung Ziang 卢永祥 at Hangchow on August 15.

Your Obedient Servant,

A/ D. C. I.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

"China Press"

19-8-24.

A Menace To The Nation

WHILST in no sense desiring to be alarmist, it is idle to shut our eyes to the fact that persistent rumors have latterly gained currency that Kiangsu and Chekiang Provinces are on the brink of armed conflict. Talk of war is always pernicious in that it naturally agitates the minds of the people, and if such talk in the end proves to be baseless, much needless anxiety is caused thereby. In the present instance, it would be worth while to search for the genesis of the present war talk in this region of China, which, up to this time, has been happily free from the devastating effects of internecine warfare. The question naturally arises: why should Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan and General Lu Yung-hsiang wish to fight when there is no apparent *casus belli* between them? The various factors entering into this question, therefore, need examining. We have to look back to first causes if we wish to have an authentic answer to the question why the heads of the two richest provinces in China should wish to bring the sight of blood near our doors assuming that there is some foundation for all this war talk.

....The causes of the possible conflict promised to this part of China reach far back into the past and are (1) the clashing of personal interests and positions and (2) the question of prefecture of the Shanghai authorities. As everyone knows, Marshal Chi is in control of Kiangsu at Nanking and General Ho Feng-lin is Defence Commissioner of Shanghai and Sungkiang, which are nominally within the scope of Marshal Chi's jurisdiction. In reality, however, the Defence Commissioner takes orders only from Peking in accordance with the system that was inaugurated by the late President Yuan Shih-kai whereby wide powers were conferred on the Shanghai Defence Commissioner who was to take orders direct from Peking. The present Military Governor of Shanghai and Sungkiang is also an appointee of the Peking Government. Now it is well known by every student of politics in this region of China that General Ho Feng-lin, who occupies this post, is a military pupil of General Lu Yung-hsiang of Chekiang and this makes matters still more complicated. Strictly speaking, the Shanghai Defence Commisioner ought to be under the control of the Nanking Tuchun, but in reality this is far from being the case, and it is precisely at this point that the personal element enters largely into the question of the relations between Marshal Chi and General Lu, who have really nothing against each other.

It is apropos to recall the peace agreement that, under the pressure of public opinion, was concluded last year between Marshal Li and General Lu in which they solemnly undertook to refrain from doing anything calculated to lead to a breach of the peace. Marshal Chi has consistently maintained that he has no desire to attack General Lu and doubtless will take that attitude no matter what happens. He himself will not move a finger against General Lu, but when we remember the geographical situation of the province of which the latter is the head, suspicion, rightly or wrongly, will inevitably fall on Marshal Chi as being the *deus ex machina* of the whole business in the event of an outbreak of civil warfare. The proposals which are said

to have been elaborated by Marshal Chi are said to have obtained the sanction of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, who is reported to have eight divisions ready to deal with Chekiang. General Sun Chuan-fang, of Fukien, will, it is said, start the campaign by attacking Chekiang from the south. With the last-named province hemmed in on all sides—by Hunan, Hupeh and Honan to the east and Shantung and Kiangsu to the north—it will be readily seen that Chekiang will be in a highly precarious position in the event of an attack on the province. It is a logical presumption that Chekiang is not likely to make the first move in any warfare that may ensue, as it is clearly not to the interest of that province to break the peace. It stands to lose much and gain little by bloodshed. If Marshal Chi does not himself attack General Lu, the former cannot escape the suspicion that he has inspired others to do so, and to that extent will be thought to have proved false to the peace agreement to which he has affixed his signature. If you promise not to attack anyone and then get someone else to attack him, in effect it is just as bad as though you yourself have attacked him. The party, then, that fires the first shot will be incurring a terrible responsibility.

Marshal Chi and General Lu will gain nothing by fighting but lose all the advantages that they now have. Reason dictates that they should resolutely stand together to their mutal benefit. Wu Pei-fu today may be promising support to one party against the other, but in the final analysis General Wu is neither a true friend of the one nor of the other. He is essentially out to paddle his own canoe. Directly one side suffers defeat, Wu will probably hasten to crush the other and get him out of the way. Both Marshal Chi and General Lu have achieved celebrity in the eyes of their countrymen in a constructive capacity. Kiangsu and Chekiang are two of the richest and most orderly provinces of China, and if these two leaders cooperate to keep the peace, they will go down in history as patriots in an age which has produced for China nothing but political seekers and charlatans who have committed many crimes in the name of patriotism. Marshal Chi and General Lu have all that they can possibly want. They have money, power and position in abundance. They cannot possibly gain anything more by fighting than they have already in their grasp. So, even from the narrow standpoint of self-interest, they stand to gain much by keeping the peace.

Wu Pei-fu, of course, subscribes to the doctrine of unity by force. Chekiang, is a more or less independent province and Wu hopes to bring it within the ambit of his sway by force, if necessary. One cause of resentment on the part of General Wu against General Lu is that the latter has given refuge to the defeated generals Chwong Tse-ping and Yang Hau-chao and their men, but does this fact justify a joint expedition by the surrounding provinces? The men thus harbored amount only to about 5,000. If they had been allowed to run loose after defeat, they would probably have dispersed about that country and become a menace to the populace. Viewed from every possible angle, a breach of that peace can bode no good to the country. It will be a major disaster if the provinces of Kiangsu and Chekiang, which hitherto have alone remained aloof from the chaos which has marked the rest of the country, were to be dragged into the vortex of civil war whereby other parts of the land have been lying torn and bleeding. The diplomatic and commercial interests in the Yangtsze Valley and along the railways are too great to permit of needless fighting, which will settle

nothing. Such a wicked conflict will set the whole nation afire and all military factions will be eventually involved. Marshal Chang Tso-lin of Mukden is not likely to sit with arms folded in the event of Fukien attacking his old friend, General Lu of Chekiang. The latter will probably have no choice except to rush to Nanking with a view to its capture in the event of an attack. And here it might be asked, in the event of a reverse for Chekiang, if it is possible to destroy the entire military machinery of that province. If not, what arrangements are going to be made to give the troops an occupation if and when they suffer a reverse?

The present appears to be the selected moment for a strongly worded warning from the Diplomatic Corps to the Peking Government. Another method to avoid the proposed conflict is for the Chambers of Commerce to act as mediators, for they stand to lose the most in the event of warfare. Fresh peace treatics between Chekiang and neighboring provinces at this stage would be no disadvantage for all parties concerned. The people of Kiangsu and Chekiang, whose welfare is bound up in the preservation of peace, should make a herculean effort to try to bring Marshal Chi and General Lu face to face in an effort to settle all the pending questions between the two provinces. War will settle nothing. There is no issue between the two provinces that cannot be settled at the conference table.

Note. Suspect this emanates from Chekiang sources.

19/8

Memorandum.

From
H.B.M. CONSULATE-GENERAL.

To
J. Burnside Esquire.

Shanghai, 19th August 1924

Returned with the compliments and thanks of H.M. Consul-General.

J.G. 7752

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, August 18, 1924.

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Sir,

Information from a reliable source given in strict confidence is to the effect that hurried preparations ~~are at present being made by the province~~ of Fukien at ~~Fushing~~ 福安 and Yuen Ping 延平 ~~whilst~~ Kiangsi, Anwhui and Kiangsu will play a waiting game.

Military operations in all provinces are complete with the exception of Fokien who will be fully prepared by the end of this month. The four provinces comprising the attack on Chekiang will ~~them~~ cover themselves under Mandate signed by the President of China which is said to have already been prepared and will be signed at the end of the month.

General Chi Hsi Yuen 齊燮元 Military Governor of Kiangsu has moved a large body of his troops to Ihing 宜興 northwest of the Tahu Lakes and on the borders of Chekiang province. The movement of this body took eight ~~years~~ hours and was done by launch.

Your Obedient Servant,

J. B. Burnside

A/ D. C. I.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

"China Press"
22-5-27

Fukien And Nanking Fleets Steaming Shanghaiward For Attack, Local Navy Hears

Revolt Planned On Cruiser Hai Chou Collapses; Shanghai Squadron For Peace; So Do Generals Lu, Chi And Ho

It was authoritatively learned here yesterday that the Fukien Navy, headed by the Cruiser Hai Yung, consisting of five or six war vessels, are steaming towards Woosung in connection with the plan of the Chihli party to conduct military operations against Chekiang and Shanghai.

Under order of Admiral Tu Shih-kwei, Chief of the Admiralty, Admiral Yang Shu-chwang, it is said, commander of the Fukien squadron, left Foochow waters on Wednesday. Other vessels include the Yin Jui, Yung Chien, Chu Tung and Chu Kwan, it is reported.

From Nanking, it is also learned that a fleet is being despatched from the Kiangsu capital to cooperate with the Fukien naval unit in the operation. The ships are Chu Tai, Chu Yu, Kiang Li and Chu Chien. The aim is said to be focussed on the Woosung Forts and the Lunghua Arsenal.

An attempt to alienate the loyalty of the officers of the Cruiser Hai chou of the Shanghai Navy was nipped in the bud yesterday when a number of officers, including the torpedo chief and telegraphic clerk were arrested by order of Admiral Lin Kien-chang. The plot, said to be instigated by the Nanking naval authorities, was uncovered by Commander Hsu Chien-ting. The disappearance of a gunner named Tsiang Yuan-tsing led to the discovery of the proposed mutiny.

Upon receipt of the news of the coming of the Fukien and Nanking navies, the Shanghai Squadron yesterday issued a circular telegram to all naval interests, urging them to refrain from hostilities against Chekiang, which it said, was the only province in China which had not suffered the atrocities of war since the establishment of the Republic. The possibility of diplomatic interference was another reason set forth why no clashes should be staged here.

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, August 11 1924.

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Sir,

With reference to the attached cutting from the"North China Daily News" of to-day's date I beg to report having called at the Military Governor's yamen and interviewed Chief of Staff Wong Yu Nung 王幼農.

Chief of Staff Wong in admitting that he had already seen the report in question stated that so far as the local Military authorities knew, there was no truth in the statements contained in such report and further the local Authorities"had no news".

Wong went on to state that although the local Military Authorities had Agents all over China, no news regarding the movement of troops had been reported. He was further in a position to state that the Chekiang Tupan, General Lu could not possibly have information of the supposed pending attack on his province of Chekiang, otherwise Shanghai would undoubtedly get to know of it.

Chief of Staff Wong claims that even should the soldiers of Sun Chuan Fang concentrate at Pucheng, Sungan, and Yenping, it would not indicate an attack on Chekiang. These places are nearer to the border of Kiangsi than Chekiang and furthermore it would be impossible for Sun Chuan Fang to invade Chekiang from the Fokien side along. The soldiers of Sun Chuan Fang were not strong enough to make such an attack and he could expect no help from

Tser Jen-sung, 周蔭人 another General in the same province with whom he had been on bad terms. It was well known that Sun Chuan Fang was anxious to leave Fokien but his object was most probably Kiangsi.

It was further claimed by Chief of Staff Wong that there was no truth in the allegation that General Lu of Chekiang had refused the request of Wu Pei Fu to expel the soldiers of Tsang Chi Ping and Yang Hua Chao from the Chekiang border. The opinion of the local authorities is that the North China Daily News has on its staff a reporter who is assisting the Nanking authorities in fabricating newspaper reports.

Wong also spoke of the impossibility of General Feng Yu Ziang working in harmony with Wu Pei Fu on account of having separated from Wu owing to differences and having joined forces with General Chi Shih Yuen of Nanking.

Asked if he (Mr. Wong) had heard of the departure of little Hsu and an Anfuite named Tseng Yu Cheng 曾毓隽 from Shanghai for Mukden with the object of inducing Chang Tso-lin, the Fengtien warlord, to carry out simultaneously war operations in the vicinity of Peking, in the event of war ~~having~~

breaking out between Chekiang and Fokien, so as to prevent Wu Pei Fu coming to Sun's assistance, Mr. Wong replied after a little hestination in the nagative. He explained, however, that Little Hsu who was not active at present was seen in Shanghai some three days ago and that if he had gone north it would have no affect, as Chang Tso Lin had no confidence in him.

Mr. Wong promised to advise the S.M.P. of any information which may reach him or the Governor concerning the proposed attack on Chekiang.

Your Obedient Servant,

J. Burnside

Actg D. C. I.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,
MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1924.

A CHEKIANG-FUKIEN WAR SCARE

Wu Pei-fu Reported to Have Ordered Invasion of Lu Yung-hsiang's Ground

TROOPS CONCENTRATING ON THE BORDER

Categorical reports of war impending between Chêkiang and Fukien reach us, with Marshal Wu Pei-fu said to be the chief instigator.

It will be remembered that last year there was great alarm over the possibility of war between Kiangsu and Chêkiang. Force of public opinion compelled the two Tuchuns involved, Chi Hsih-yuan of Nanking and Lu Yung-hsiang of Hangchow, to sign an agreement of peace. At that time Wu Pei-fu had his hands full in Szechuan and could take no active part in the quarrel, although he is an antagonist of Lu Yung-hsiang's.

Not long ago two generals in Fukien, opponents of Wu Pei-fu's, Tsang Chi-ping and Yang Hua-chao by name, were defeated and took refuge in southern Chêkiang. General Tsang is said to have 1,500 troops and General Yang 4,000.

Wu Pei-fu, we are told, called upon Lu Yung-hsiang, of Chêkiang, to turn them out and, on his refusing to do so, ordered his lieutenant in Fukien, General Hsun Chuan-fang, to invade Chêkiang. We are told that General Hsun is now concentrating troops at three points on the Chêkiang border, Pucheng, Sungan and Yenping.

It is said that Chih Hsih-yuan of Nanking is not concerned in this general, but that by way of precaution he has begun to move his big guns from Pengpu in Anhui, where they are in a dangerous position to Nanking.

The concluding part of the report is that, if necessary, Wu Pei-fu himself might come to the attack on Chêkiang and that he would be accompanied by General Feng Yu-hsiang, the well known Christian general, who is said to have a fancy for the Tuchunship of Chêkiang.

We publish the above under reserve, though it reaches us from a usually well informed source.

IMMINENT ATTACK ON CHEKIANG.

Wu Pei-fu Reverses Last Year's Decision.

We learn from an unimpeachable source that a secret preparation to attack Chekiang has been made by the authorities of the four Provinces of Anhwei, Kiangsi, Kiangsu and Fukien, and that the following forces are ready for the attack :—

Fukien Forces under General Sun Chuan-fang, one division and two brigades.

Kiangsi Force under General Tsai Cheng-hsun, one division.

Anhwei Forces under General Ma Lien-chia, two brigades.

Kiangsu Forces under Chi Hsieh-yuen, one division and two brigades.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the total attacking forces comprise three divisions and six mixed brigades.

On the other hand, the Chekiang Forces, including General Ho Feng-ling, the Military Commissioner of Shanghai, have only two divisions and two brigades.

Last year, attacks upon Chekiang were opposed by General Wu Pei-fu upon the following grounds :—

(a) Szechwan affairs had not been settled.

(b) He expected to be able to pacify Lu Yung-hsien by offering him the post of Vice-President of the Republic.

Now, however, he has agreed to the attack on Chekiang upon the following grounds :—

(a) Generals Tsang Tsi-ping and Yang Far-chow with their respective troops entered Chekiang after their defeat in Fukien and Lu Yung-hsien has refused to turn them out.

(b) General Yang Fah-chow has been causing trouble in Anhwei by communicating with the "tufei."

(c) Chang Tso-lin is now unable to give any financial help to Lu Yung-hsien.

(d) General Wang Yung-chuan is now unable to participate.

(e) President Tsao Kun has agreed to the proposed attack, the reason being that, although Chang Tso-lin is hostile, more or less, to the President he has made offers to settle the differences, but Lu Yung-hsien has refused a settlement.

CHANG TSO-LIN WILL HELP LU AGAINST CHIHLI

"Little" Hsu Holds Conference With Mukden Chief To Plan Campaign

(*Eastern News Agency*)

Mukden, August 14.—"Little" Hsu, who arrived here on the 6th instant and who has been secretly conferring with Marshal Chang Tso-lin and General Yang Yu-ting as regards relations between Fengtien and Chihli, returned southward on the 12th.

It is learned on good authority that "Little" Hsu urged Marshal Chang to co-operate with Dr. Sun and General Lu Yung-hsiang for the overthrow of President Tsao Kun and Marshal Wu Pei-fu, for, "Little" Hsu says, General Tang Chi-yao has decided to assist Dr. Sun with two divisions and two brigades of his troops in Dr. Sun's scheme for the subjugation of the North and General Lu Yung-hsiang is awaiting an opportune moment for opening hostilities against the Chihli troops by organising one division and one mixed brigade with the troops, under the command of General Wang Yung-chuan and Tsang Chi-ping.

It is observed in this connection that in view of the fact that General Chi Hsieh-yuan, Tuchun of Kiangsu, appears to be planning to attack Chekiang, General Lu has adopted a policy of holding the Chihli faction in check by stimulating the Fengtien faction to start anti-Chihli activities.

It is reported that Marshal Chang Tso-lin has expressed his approval of the proposal made by "Little" Hsu and is alleged to have replied to the effect that in case General Chi Hsieh-yuan of Kiangsu actually carries out his plan of attacking Chekiang, the Fengtien troops, in co-operation with the Chekiang forces, will advance into Chihli going across Shanhaikwan.

It is, however, problematical if Marshal Chang will really do so when General Chi of Kiangsu begins to attack Chekiang. It is said that General Chang Tso-hsiang and General Wu Chun-shenz, Vice Commanders of the Fengtien troops, who arrived here on the 11th instant, will confer with Marshal Chang on this question.

"Little" Hsu is expected to sail from Dairen to Tientsin, where he will have an interview with Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, or otherwise will proceed direct to Shanghai.

C. I. D.
I. O. RBO
578
7/12/24

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, December 4, 1924.

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Sir,

INTELLIGENCE MATTERS.

The instigator for the removal of the boy Emperor from his home in Peking is now known to be C.T.Wong 王正定 who influenced General Feng Yu Hsiang 馮玉祥 who acted as he did in spite of the previous warning of Tuan Chi Jui 段祺瑞 to the effect that C.T.Wong was in the pay of the known Bolshevik Karahan. The principal agent of Karahan in Peking is Hu Ho Kung 胡鄂公 a member of Parliament and his object after buying over the Kouningtang party is secondly to buy over the students and then the labourers of China meantime, every effort will be made to establish a Soviet form of Government in Peking similar to Russia.

Trouble at present exists between the Tuchun and Civil Governor of Kiangsu owing to Tuchun Chi Hsi Yuan 齊燮元 having recently learnt that Han Koh Chun 韓國鈞 has obtained the support of the various Military Governors in Kiangsu (Generals Ma Yu Zen 馬玉仁 Kung Paung Tu 孔邦鍔, Bai Pao San 白寶山, Tsang Zung Kwe 張仁奏 and Tsu Hsi 朱熙) towards signing a petition to the Peking Government demanding the withdrawal of Tuchun Chi. The only non-supporting Military Governor is General Chen Tiau Yuen of Hsuchowfu who happens to be known as the strongest Military Governor of the Kiangsu province.

Tuchun Chi Hsi Yuen齊燮元 has now challenged Civil Governor Han Koh Chun韓國鈞 to either (1) obtain the support of the Kiangsu public for such demand or (2) submit to the ruling of Tuchun Chi. Should the support of the Kiangsu public be obtained Tuchun Chi Hsi Yuen has further notified Civil Governor Han Koh Chun that he will defend his position with Military force. The general opinion in all circles however is that Tuchun Chi Hsi Yuen must abdicate.

Although neither of the two Shanghai Military Governors, General Kung Pong Tuh宮邦鐸 and General Chang Yung Ming will endeavour to overthrow the other by military force it is an undisputed fact that both are taking precautions in the matter of defending their present positions against attack. No resort to arms is however to be expected as neither Generals can possibly expect backing from their respective seniors who at the moment find themselves in a precarious position. The most favoured General for the position of Shanghai Military Governor is undoubtedly Kung Paung Tuh. 宮邦鐸

Apart from the fact of existing trouble between the Military and Civil Governors of Kiangsu it is known that a serious difference of opinion for authority exists between the Military and Civil Governors of Chekiang.

Due to Tuchun Sun Chuan Fang孫傳芳 of Chekiang having secretly sent delegates to Peking, Tuchun Chi Hsi Yuen of Kiangsu realises that his own

position is now very precarious and would immediately resort to an attack on Chekiang but is afraid of being attacked in the rear by northern provincial forces.

In order to avoid any suspicion that Tuan Chi Jui 段祺瑞 would be ruled by Marshal Chang Tso-lin the latter has left Peking for Tientsin. It is not true that he will come further south or go to Europe such rumours it is strongly suspected having been broadcasted by General Feng Yu Ziang 馮玉祥

Marshal Chang Tso-lin recently made an offer to General Lu Yung Ziang 盧永祥 of a large number of troops to proceed south and attack General Chi Hsi Yuen 齊燮元 at Nanking. General Lu refused the offer.

It is expected that General Zung Yau San 陳調珊 will leave Tientsin for Shanghai within the next few days. It is now claimed to be known that this General whilst fighting on the side of the Chekiang cause against Kiangsu received a sum of $300,000 from General Sun Chuan Fang to desert Generals Lu Yung Ziang 盧永祥 and Ho Fung Ling 何豐林. The object of General Zung Yau San's arrival here will be to bribe the officers of the 4th Division under General Zia Tsau Ling 夏超 whose troops are stationed at Sungkiang, Kashing, Kashai and Fengching. This attained, General Zung Yau San will offer his services to the highest bidder of either Tuchun Chi Hsi Yuen of Kiangsu or Tuchun Sun Chuan Fang of Chekiang. General Zung Yau San has a residence in Shanghai at No.19 Yates Road.

On assuming his present position at Peking Tuan Chi Jui offered the Tuchunship of Kiangsu to General Ho Fung Ling who refused same on account of too many parties seeking the position. General Ho Fung Ling however suggested that Tuchun Chi Hsi Yuen 齊燮元 be ordered to make the province of Kiangsu peaceful within two months and should he fail in this he would be requested to retire and General Chen Tiau Yuan 陳調元 would be appointed in his place. Should it happen that General Ho agrees to accept the Tuchunate, General Kung Paung Tuh 宮豹擢 will be appointed Defense Commissioner of Shanghai.

It is claimed that Mr. S.K.Chen is himself not seeking the position of Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai but that it is the local Anfu party headed by Li Sz Hou 李思浩 and Lu Siau Chia 盧筱嘉 who is propagating such appointment. Local general opinion amongst Chinese outside of politics is that S.K.Chen's abilities go no further than that of an Usher.

Your Obedient Servant,

A/ D. C. I.

AM 4/12

Acting Commissioner of Police.

THE FUTURE DESTINIES OF CHINA.

Dr. Wang on Reconstruction Policy.

Peking, Nov. 29.

The following are extracts from a speech delivered by Dr. C. T. Wang at the American College Dinner in Peking on November 29:—

"We are living in epoch-making days, and I suppose that the thoughts of every one of us in this room, whether he is an American or Chinese, are centered more or less on the future destinies of China. The events of the past few weeks have unfolded vistas of rich possibilities, and many of us must have been pondering over the question, 'What is to be the new China that shall emerge from this welter of fighting and planning?' It is unnecessary for us to be seers or prophets in order to answer the question, but I daresay all of us are confident that the new China shall be a reconstructed China, instead of the same old country that we used to know.

How to Reconstruct the Country.

"The problem then arises: How to reconstruct this great country? This is a big problem, one that requires not only the best ability of China's statesmen, but also the hearty co-operation of the Chinese people themselves as well as the sympathetic goodwill and assistance of our foreign friends.

"With your indulgence I shall now proceed to lay before you what appears to me to be a workable programme for the reconstruction of this Republic.

"In the first place, it seems that no reconstruction of any practical character will be possible unless the question is first solved of the relationship between the Central Government and the provinces. Heretofore, the attitude between the Central Government and the provinces has been one of ill-concealed antagonism. On the one hand, the Central Government resorts to a policy of domination, or more euphemistically, centralization. On the other hand, there are persons who usurp and arrogate to themselves all government functions, whether they belong to the Central Government or to the provinces—a pernicious practice which manifests itself in the repudiation of appointments made by the Central Government to offices which are distinctly national in their functions. As in the policy of domination, so in this policy of obstruction, the machinery of government proves unworkable, and the Chinese people have been the greatest losers thereby.

"Thus admonished by past experiences, an early demarcation of the respective functions of the Central Government and the provinces becomes imperative.

Functions of Central Government.

"Now the following should constitute national functions or functions exercised by the Central Government: (1) National defence, (2) national transportation, (3) enactment of national laws, (4) unified system of law courts, (5) foreign affairs, (6) national finances and currency, and (7) other functions which by their very nature require handling by the Central Government. Apart from these, all other matters should appertain to, and be exercised by the local or provincial authorities. In other words, instead of the old policy of domination or centralization, there should be provincial autonomy or decentralization, and mutual co-operation instead of veiled antagonism between the Central Government and the provinces.

The Financial Problem.

"As regards finances, the following should be administered by the Central Government: (a) customs revenue, (b) salt revenue, (c) wine and tobacco tax, (d) stamp tax and (e) revenues derived from the national transportation system.

"These excepted, all other taxes and duties should appertain to, and be reserved for the use of the provinces. Furthermore, it should be understood that the Central Government will assist such provinces as are so circumstanced as to be unable to discharge their own obligations or meet their requirements. The second fundamental principle in the reconstruction of China is better means of inter-communication.

Country's Need of More Railways.

"Of course, compared with what it used to be ten or twenty years ago, China is already fortunate in possession of as many as six thousand miles of railway, and perhaps ten times that mileage of telegraphs; but what is a bare 6,000 miles compared with the railway mileage in other countries? Reduced to a *per capita* comparison, Mr. J. E. Baker, of the Ministry of Communications, has estimated that China stands at the bottom of the list with only two miles of railway for every 100,000 of her population, whereas Canada possesses 378 miles for the same ratio of population. Therefore it is no wonder that the foreign trade of this country amounts to only two and a half billion silver dollars, while even Australia alone can boast of a foreign trade amounting to over 100 billion silver dollars. Consequently, China will have to construct at least another 20,000 miles of railway and as many times as possible that number of good roads for transporting the country's produce from one place to another, and thus enable the resources of the land to circulate freely and speedily. As you all are familiar, the railway can open up a country as nothing else can; and consequently if once the several trunk lines, already mapped out but still unconstructed, are built and operated, the industries, which have so far made wonderful strides in spite of so many handicaps, will rapidly forge ahead and the commercial as well as industrial history of the United States during the last fifty years will then be repeated in China.

"So far I have confined myself to the problem of road and railroad transportation, but the same should apply to the other facilities of intercommunication—such as the telegraph, the wireless, the telephone, as well as river and canal conservancy. In other words, the attention and efforts of the Chinese Government and people should be directed towards the promotion of improved means of communication in every respect; for then the different parts of the Republic will be knit together and all ties of localism or provincialism will disappear, and then the development of the country's industries and trade will take an upward bound."

Compulsory Education.

"Next to the definition of the relationship between the Central Government and the provinces, and the promotion of better means of communication, the third essential in the

reconstruction of China is compulsory education, especially for children.

"In promoting education, emphasis should be laid upon two important points. First, the necessity not only of imparting to the sturents a mere knowledge of the three "R's"—reading, writing and arithmetic—but a knowledge which, after their graduation, can help them to earn a livelihood. Under the present system of education not only those who graduate from primary schools cannot get a living, but college graduates find it a most difficult matter to secure proper employment. We may to-day even find among the returned students men who are constantly harassed by the wolf at the door because of the great difficulty of obtaining work. There seems to be too many generals, and not enough rank and file for them to command! In other words, there are not enough opportunities to go around, and the more graduates the schools turn out, the greater the problem of unemployment. What our students need most is vocational education—an education which shall enable them to work right after graduation.

"Secondly, the students should be given to understand that China has played a creditable part in the civilization of the Far East at least, and that she is destined to play an equally great part in the civilization of the world. Consequently, they should be given sufficient knowledge on history, geography, systems of government, citizenship, and international relations.

"The fourth essential in the reconstruction of China, which is really a corollary of the third essential, is to direct the people's attention along lines not political in nature only. That is to say, those who have talents should develop them along other lines than to become officials, such as science, commerce, literature and invention, etc., so that at no distant date one or two of the coveted Nobel prizes, which are awarded annually for meritorious work in the fields of chemistry, physics, medicine and literature as well as international peace, will be similarly awarded to a Chinese discoverer, inventor, author, or philanthropist. We have labour in abundance and very little skilled labour. No industry of any large dimensions could prosper without a sufficient supply of skilled labour and such work could only be obtained through proper and systematic training. In business and commercial undertakings the same is true. We may possess a few captains of industry, but there is a crying demand for efficient and properly trained lieutenants.

Financial and Military Problems.

"So much for better means of communication and educating the rising generations. But China's troubles are not merely political and educational, they are also financial and military. It would be taking us too far afield if I were to discuss here China's financial embarrassments, but it should suffice if I refer to the matter of her outstanding loans, domestic as well as foreign. China has no desire to repudiate any of her legitimate obligations, and, given the time and opportunity, she will liquidate her indebtedness to the hilt. As part of the reconstruction programme it would be therefore necessary to consolidate these loans and devise a plan for increasing the revenues and paying off China's indebtedness. Now the plan which occurs most readily to mind is to do away with the bugbear of inland taxation known as likin, which throttles trade at every collecting station and hampers the development of industries at every turn. Hence the fifth essential in the reconstruction of China is to abolish the likin.

"The incubus of this suicidal levy weighs as heavily upon the country as the lack of modern communications. It is a curse to commercial and industrial expansion, recognized by China as well as by Foreign Powers. Treaties have been concluded as far back as twenty years ago with the British, American and Japanese Governments for its abolition. Yet it is still allowed to exist in spite of its benumbing influence on the industries and trade in China. It stands to reason that the removal of such an incubus will enable the country's industries and trade to go forward in leaps and bounds, and this in turn will develop the trade between China and the world. Increased trade will spell increased revenue, and this in turn will increase the purchasing power of the Chinese people, and augment their demand for foreign commodities. The nations of the world being now, more than ever, mutually interdependent of one another, the abolition of likin will therefore not only increase China's revenues, which will in time liquidate this country's indebtedness, but will also draw China and the world closer together through the clasping hand of international trade and commerce.

"When I said a few minutes ago that China's troubles are also financial and military, I meant by military troubles, of course the present habit of various provincial authorities to maintain armies of superfluous troops. As the history of the past thirteen years of republicanism has conclusively shown, these armies, the total of which has been variously estimated at one million, and one and a half million, have not been maintained for national defence, nor have they contributed, with but a few exceptions, to the security and the happiness of the country. Therefore any programme of reconstruction must include the disbandment of troops which are not strictly necessary for national defence or the preservation of internal peace and order.

"I daresay you all remember the fable of the clever mouse that advised his comrades to hang a bell round the cat's neck, so that they could hear his approach, and the query of another old mouse: "But who is to bell the cat?" Similarly, we may ask "Who will bell the military leaders?" For to bell them, like belling the cat, is to disarm these leaders, and no disbandment seems possible unless the necessity is removed of the military leaders arming themselves in alleged defence of particular interests. As long as the relations between the Central Government and the provinces are not defined, the latter will continue to look with suspicion upon the actions of the former, and the latter in supposed self-defence will surround themselves with vast armies of troops. Therefore, to make any scheme of disbandment workable and successful, the relations between the Central Government and the provinces

must first be adjusted, and once the atmosphere of suspicion is removed, the military leaders will be glad to forego the expense of maintaining large armies.

"Granting that the disbandment of troops is feasible, I for one do not favour turning loose the unwanted soldiers upon the country, for then the remedy will be worse than the malady which it seeks to cure. The wisest plan would appear to be to divide the present forces into three categories: (A) a real fighting unit who are under proper discipline; (B) a police force or gendarmerie; and (C) the greater majority to be employed in building roads and cultivating or reclaiming waste lands.

"The second category will take care of the ordinary police duties, of which cities and populous districts stand in direful need against bandits, while the third category will aid in the development of the country's frontiers and communications. Thus the employment of, say, ten brigades of these men for the construction of roads will more than repay the money spent on them in the way of the resultant better communications, cheaper produce, and greater general prosperity.

"Gentlemen, here is in a tabloid form a suggested programme for the reconstruction of China. The task of reconstruction is a big one, one which will require the best efforts and endeavours of the Chinese people and leaders. I sincerely hope that our foreign friends will not begrudge us their sympathy and co-operation in this tremendous task, because a happy and prosperous China will be the best guarantee of international peace."—Reuter's Pacific Service.

C. I. D.
K. O. REG
5782
3/10/24

Mingkuopao
Regtd. Jap. Cons.
1-10-24.

The yamen of the Military Governor of Sungkiang and Shanghai yesterday issued the following regulations governing the new tax on rice:-

(1) A tax will be imposed upon rice produced in various prefectures under the control of Sunkiang and Shanghai authorities for military expenses; this tax will be in force for the duration of the war.

(2) The magistrates of various prefectures will be held responsible for the collection of this tax.

(3) The magistrates of various districts will establish offices in rice producing regions for the purpose of collecting this tax.

(4) Rice transported from the prefecture in which the grain is produced will be taxed at $1.00 per picul and a certificate to that effect will be issued; rice transported from other places to Woosung and Shanghai will be taxed $1.00 per picul at the first Custom House passed.

(5) Rice merchants must pay the tax according to the regulations and must report the number of vessels engaged in rice transportation in order that a white banner might be issued to each boat so that the commander-in-chief of the allied forces might afford protection to these boats.

(6) Rice transportation passes will be issued to all prefectures and tax offices.

(7) Rice being transported without having paid taxes will be confiscated when found.

(8) A fine of $3.00 per picul will be imposed on rice merchants who make a false declaration of the quantity of rice with a view to defrauding the Authorities.

(9) The quantity of rice being transported may be increased during the journey from one place to another, but the person responsible must report the increase to the nearest tax office and pay the tax on the additional quantity. Any rice dealer who fails to do this will be fined in accordance with art. No. 8.

(10) The officials on duty at the rice tax office will be dealt with according to military law should they be found squeesing money from rice dealers.

(11) Officials on duty at the rice tax office will be dealt with in accordance with military law should they fail to discover a case in which rice in excess of the declared quantity is found being transported.

(12) The magistrates of all prefectures must forward the amount of taxes collected every ten days.

(13) 5 cash per picul may be deducted by each prefecture from the amount of taxes collected to meet the espenses.

(14) Confiscated rice will be sold; three-tenths of the proceeds will be given to the officer dealing with the case; half of the remainder will be earmarked for the use of

the ~~prefecture~~ prefecture and the balance must be handed in to this yamen for military expenses.

(15) These regulations come into force from the date of their promulgation; they are subject to alternations at any time when found necessary.

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1924.

C. I. O. REG.
No. 5782
Date 3/10/24

THE TAX ON RICE

Strong Reprobation of Impost on Rice of Quality Eaten by Poorest Class

KEEPING DOWN PRICES

Mr. Yu Yah-ching, Chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, in discussing the rice situation in Shanghai with a representative of the "North-China Daily News," said:

"A tax on rice is intolerable. It is the same as a tax on bread in your country. It takes the food away from the poor people. We do not object to paying for protection, but even in war time, it is neither safe for the community nor humane to tax the food of the poor. There are other ways of handling a difficult situation.

"Before the war, the poor of Shanghai could afford white rice because of the higher wages paid here. Yangtze brown rice was sent to Ningpo and other places. Now that rice has risen in price, the labourer of Shanghai is forced to lower his standard of living and to use brown rice. This rice comes from Anhui, Kiangsi and Hunan. White rice comes from Kiangsu, Chêkiang and parts of Anhui. No brown rice comes from the districts under the control of Marshal Chi or Marshal Lu. Neither can offer protection for this rice, which is landed on the wharfs within the Settlements. Therefore there should be no tax on this rice.

"The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce is bringing brown rice into Shanghai and is distributing it from stations in Nantao, Chapei and Hongkew. About 3,000 piculs a day of this rice is being distributed through Chamber of Commerce agencies. Each picul consists of 150 catties, which is given in full measure. The price charged is exactly the same as that charged before the war commenced, namely, $10 per picul. We pay $11 per picul, but the Chamber has funds to make up the difference.

"White rice has jumped from $12 to $19 per picul. It has now reached an average price of $15 per picul, which is more or less a price fixed by agreement among public bodies and the interested parties. White rice, which used to come from Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and other places within the war zone, is becoming scarce. About three-quarters of the rice supply has been cut off. The rice from the vicinity of Sungkiang still arrives but the boatmen have been afraid to return to the interior because of the possibility of conscription. Marshal Lu is now charging $1 for the issuance of a *huchao* covering the charges of protecting this rice. To the general idea of charging for the *huchao* we can have no objection. The rice comes from his territory and he has to provide police, etc., to see that the boatmen and their cargoes are not molested. But we think that 50 cents per picul would be an adequate charge for this purpose. However, this is a rich man's charge and we are not kicking up any rows which might give the impression that we are taking sides in the present conflict."

It would appear from conversations among merchants that every effort will be made to avoid the appearance of partisanship in the struggle between Marshal Lu and Marshal Chi, which they have now come to regard as a private war. One merchant made the statement that Marshal Lu feels that now that he, a Shantung man, has handed Chêkiang over to the people of Chêkiang, Marshal Chi, a Chihli man, should hand Kiangsu over to the Kiangsu people. The Chinese merchants are beginning to be weary of the fray and efforts are being made to devise some workable plan for mediation.

No. 5782
Date 3/10/24

THE CHINA PRESS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1924

The largest single order for flour to be placed in Shanghai for several months was made here last Sunday by agents of President Tsao Kun. The order was for 400,000 bags of native flour and the price ranged from Tls. 1.70 to Tls. 1.85 per bag. The entire order was paid for in cash. There is now said to be approximately 1,000,000 bags of flour in Shanghai most of which is of native production.

Form No. 2
G.2000-7-24.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

No. 5782
1/10/24

Confidential

I. O. CENTRAL Station.

September 29 1924

REPORT ON Interference with Shanghai's Rice Supplies

Made by D. I. Givens Forwarded by A. Director of Criminal Intelligence.

Sir,

It is reported that financial advisers of Marshal Lu Yung Ziang intend to impose a tax of $1.00 per picul on all rice entering Shanghai by creek. Deliberations by members of the local gentry to find means to resist this imposition have proved abortive.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient servant,

D. I. Givens

D. I.

D. C. I.

Form No. 2
G.2000-7-24.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

I. O. No. 5782
Date 23/9/24

I. O. CENTRAL Station.

September 23, 1924.

REPORT ON Interference with Shanghai food supplies by allies of Kiangsu.

Made by D. I. Givens. *Forwarded by* Director of Criminal Intelligence

Sir,

The present limited supplies of rice available for Shanghai are likely to be further restricted if an order prohibiting export of this grain from Wuhu, made by the Anhwei authorities, is allowed to stand. Of the rice consumed in Shanghai, it is estimated that even in normal times 15% comes from Wuhu which is the exporting centre for a country which produces rice of a fair quality.

A cutting from the N.C.D. News of September 22 bearing on this subject is attached herewith.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. I. Givens
D. I.

D. C. I.

5482
23/9/24

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1924.

WUHU RICE EXPORT STOPPED

Military Proclamation that It Only Goes to Feed the Enemy

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Wuhu, Sept. 17.

On Sunday last a proclamation was issued by Tuli Ma prohibiting all export of rice to Shanghai as "It only went to feed the enemy's Army." Last shipments allowed to leave Wuhu to go on Tuesday 16th.

In spite of this rice-dealers passed several thousand piculs through the Customs on Tuesday for shipment on Wednesday morning.

On Tuesday evening three rice-shops were visited by police officials who requested the owners to call at the police office. One of the owners went, while the other two, evidently smelling a rat, sent an employee. The three men were all arrested and on Wednesday morning all rice passed by the Customs during Tuesday was shut out, by order of the Commissioner of Customs.

During the night between Monday and Tuesday three soldiers, who, it is said, have had no pay for months, made up their minds to help themselves in one of the big shops. A cook who heard them perfecting their plans telephoned to headquarters, with the result that the three men were shot quietly at 3 o'clock in the morning, and the bodies are said to have been disposed of in the river.

Otherwise all is quiet in this district and no trouble is expected here, until the fighting is over and the soldiers come back. It is thought that looting, etc., may then be the order of the day, especially if the Kiangsu troops should be beaten.

5482
23/9/24

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1924.

THE Dairy Farm, Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ld., in Hongkong has volunteered to come to Shanghai's rescue in the remote possibility of a serious shortage of food supplies. The company, says a Hongkong paper, have more than sufficient frozen meat to meet the requirements of the Colony and have offered to supply Shanghai from their surplus. No definite reply has yet been received and telegraphic correspondence is taking place regarding quotations.

5782
Date 23/9/24

Profiteers in Our Midst!

Shanghai butchers have had the happy thought of mulcting the public now that there is trouble in the city. A "Shanghai Emergency Price List During the Present War Crisis," has been issued by the butchers in which an increase of as high as 70 per cent. in some items is recorded. The following are examples of the attempt of the butchers to profiteer at a time when those who are not familiar with the situation might believe that there is some justification for increased prices:

	Aug. 18	Sept. 11
Filet Beef	58	80
Soup-meat	14	20
Rib Roast Beef	28	38
Porterhouse Steak	32	40

The facts in the situation are that most of Shanghai's meat does not come from anywhere within the present war zone. Beef is imported from Shantung. Mutton comes from almost anywhere. Pork of course may be found within the vicinity of Shanghai but can easily be brought from other places. The butchers up to the present time can have no cause for complaint, as ships have been arriving in Shanghai with fair regularity from all parts of China. The object of the butchers can only be then to grab off an unfair profit in time of stress. Ugly-minded creatures tried to do the same thing in every country during the Great War. Everywhere steps were taken against the profiteer by the governments and in the end the profiteer lost his money, his customers and the good-will of the name of an honest trader. But the worst loss he suffered was the antagonism of the public. People simply refused to eat the meat or the sugar or the eggs that the profiteer tried to sell. They either organized cooperatively and brought in their own products to the cities or they went without for a short period. It may be necessary to do the same thing in this city. The Shanghai public is known to be easy-going, to pay unbegrudgingly for what it gets, to pay a little extra in price or in "squeeze" for its comforts and peace of mind. But the present war may last some time and if Shanghai permits its butchers to profiteer, it will find that its grocers and green-grocers and compradores and everybody profiteers. The thing to do about this sort of thing is to nip it in the bud, to refuse to pay exhorbitant prices. A reasonable increase, for war risks, tightness of the money market, or other similar causes might be condoned. But no one ought to submit to what is little less than robbery.

Form No. 2
G.2000/6.22.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

5782
23/9/24

Central Police Station.

Sept. 13, 1924.

REPORT ON Food Supply

Made by D. I. Givens *Forwarded by* Director of Criminal Intelligence

Sir,

Evidence collected during the week relative to Shanghai's position in the matter of food supplies shows that a marked improvement has taken place. Although the increase, which occurred in the price of rice when hostilities were threatened has not abated, rice of a good quality is now coming in limited quantities from places between Quinsan and Wuseih by circuitous routes, and the supplies arriving from Pootung and Sungkiang, including Tsingpoo, have increased, while rice of an inferior kind continues to come in large quantities from Wuhu. It is estimated that there are in local shops and godowns sufficient rice to last the present population of Shanghai for two weeks, and the stocks held by the majority of private house holders are believed to be about three times greater than at normal periods. Should the present rains continue it is feared that rice crops in low lying districts will be damaged considerably. Prolongation of the war will also result in the loss of portion of the crop. The use of bread for rationing the army has increased the consumption of flour about 25%. Nevertheless the flour and wheat stocks in Shanghai, according to a conservative estimate, are sufficient at the present rate of consumption to last for 3 months.

Ample supplies of pork, vegetables, fruit, poultry, and eggs are now reaching the markets, and the prices of these commodities are only slightly above the normal cost.

An increase of about 30% in the price of beef and mutton is still being maintained, and the beef offered for sale, which comes mostly from local sources, is of an inferior

Form No. 2
G.2000-6-24.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

192

REPORT ON

Made by

Forwarded by

quality. A Japanese butcher on Miller Road is now endeavouring to obtain supplies of beef from Tsingtao.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. T.

D. C. I.

a/D.C.I.
Please show this to Col. Trueman.
13/9

Form No. 2
G. 12000-1-24.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

5782
23/9/24.

I. O. CENTRAL Station.

September 13 1924

REPORT ON Interference by Kiangsu Authorities with Shanghai Food Supplies.

Made by D. I. Givens *Forwarded by* A/ **Director of Criminal Intelligence.**

Sir,

Ching Lih Sung(金立生), Yue Shing Butchery, No. 1540 Woosung Road, who imported some cattle by boat from Nanking about a week ago, reports that he desired to secure further consignments in the same way, but has been unable to do so in consequence of an order issued by Tuchun Chi Shih Yuan of Kiangsu prohibiting the exportation of live stock from the portion of Kiangsu under his jurisdiction. Mr. Ching was notified of this order by his Nanking agent named Mau Bei Sung(牟豐順).

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

D. I.

D. C. I.

A/D.C.I.
For Colonel Duncan's information. A.H.
13/9

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1924.

5482
23/9/24

"EAT LESS MEAT"

Preserve Your Health and Annoy the Profiteer: Butchers Pushing up Prices

War's extremity is the butcher's opportunity. Such seems the view of Shanghai meat dealers, for they have seized their chance to boost their prices 40 per cent., as announced elsewhere. That this is a matter of profit-making is shown by a study of the market price list showing the rates prevailing in the Hongkew Market. From this illuminating document giving the difference in prices of September 2 and 9 we deduce that the ultimate consumer is likely to be squeezed again. The greatest advance in price there noted is in beef, an advance of 25 per cent. in the less expensive cuts, while the best cuts have advanced only 18 per cent. That is, beef quoted on September 2 at from 16 to 30 cents a pound has advanced to 20 and 35.

Mutton, which was only 18 to 30 is now 20-35 while pork has not advanced at all and veal but slightly. No justification is shown for the advance of 40 per cent. advertised. Fish has not advanced in any instance, and indeed cod is cheaper than before. Ducks, fowls, geese, pigeons, quail, snipe and turkey are just the same price, while eggs have risen 25 per cent. for "just eggs" and 18 per cent. for the number one quality. With regard to vegetables and fruit the price is only slightly higher though the price of potatoes has risen from $2.00-2.20 to $2.20-$2.60. A detailed list follows:—

Butcher's Meat		Usual Price	War Price
Beef	per lb.	0.16—0.30	0.20—0.35
Mutton	"	0.18—0.30	0.20—0.35
Pork	"	0.30—0.40	
Veal	"	0.24—0.36	0.30—0.40

GAME, POULTRY AND EGGS.

Ducks	each	0.70—1.00	
Eggs	per doz.	0.20—0.25	0.25—0.30
Fowls	per. lb.	0.25—0.30	
Geese	each	1.00—1.20	
Pigeons	"	0.20—0.25	
Quail	"	0.30—0.35	
Snipe	"	0.16—0.18	
Turkey	per lb.	0.50—0.55	

The moral which these statistics point is that preached by all the hoardings during the War: "Eat Less Meat." It is admitted that we all eat too much meat for our health. What better time than the present to cut down the meat ration and reprove the profiteer at the same time? The housewives of Shanghai have it in their power to stop this hold-up at once and benefit their families by doing so.

Old China hands will remember previous occasions when floods and famine have been made scapegoats for patent squeeze, inasmuch as the articles sold at advanced prices did not come from districts affected in any respect. War will doubtless bring inconveniences even to the protected foreign community, but it need not and should not be an excuse for profiteering.

Form No. 2
G. 12000-1-24.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

5782
23/9/24

I. O. CENTRAL Station.

September 7, 1924.

REPORT ON Food Situation and Extent to which it is likely to be affected by the Ward

Made by D. I. Givens. *Forwarded by*

Sir,

In accordance with instructions from the Acting Commissioner of Police I am attaching herewith particulars of Shanghai's position as regards food, and the extent to which it is likely to be affected by the civil war. Thinking that brevity and clearness would be desirable, I have compiled the report in the form of statistics. The major portion of the information has been supplied to me by employees of the Health Department who have made a study of conditions, and who for years have been employed in the Slaughtering Houses and markets. No statistics, good or bad, are available, so the figures supplied can only be regarded as a rough estimate.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
D. I. Givens
D. I.

D. C. I.

TABLE SHOWING POSITION OF SHANGHAI AS REGARDS FOOD SUPPLIES.
NO STATISTICS ARE AVAILABLE, SO ALL THE FIGURES
ARE ONLY APPROXIMATE.

Article of Food.	Percentage of Rise in Price.	Source of Supply.	Approx Per Centage from each place.	Fraction of Supply from each place liable to be cut off.	Percentage of entire Supply likely to be always available.	Remarks.
Beef & Veal	60 per cent.	Taiyang	50 %	all	~~15 %~~	No beef has arrived from Nanking, Taiyang and Zechow for some days, but the supply from local sources has increased. Arrangements could be made to bring the supplies from Taiyang, Nanking and Zechow by rail to Nanking, and thence by boat. This has already been done on a small scale by Yue Shing, contractor to Lane Crawford & Co., who reports steamers freight about 3 times higher than rail cost.
		Nanking	10 %	all		
		Zechow	5 %	all		
		Local	10 %		15 %	
		Kompo	15 %	all		
		Other sources	10 %	half		
Pork	80 %	Kompo	70 %	all		The Kompo supplies are arriving as usual, but the boats have to take a circuitous route.
		Local	10 %		10 %	
		Wusieh	10 %	all		
		Taiyang	10 %	all		
Fruit	No increase	Chefoo & North	40 %		100 %	
		California & Europe	20 %			
		Fokien & South	40 %			

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Eggs	No increase	Hankow & Kiukiang	80 %		95 %	
		Tsungming	10 %			
		Local	10 %			
Chickens	No increase	Kompo	15 %	all	85 %	
		Tsungming	60 %			
		Hankow	20 %			
		Local	5 %			
Mutton	No increase	Hangchow	5 %	all		
		Huchow	15 %	all		
		Kashing & other stations between there & Hangchow.	65 %	all	10 %	Brought to Shanghai by water and rail.
		Local	5 %	None		
		Miscellaneous	10 %	half		
Fish	No abnormal increase	Ningpo	65 %		80 %	Brought to Shanghai by boat.
		Taihu Lake	5 %	all		
		Soochow	5 %	all		
		Japan	10 %			
		Zangchow	5 %	all		

		Kompo	5 %	all		
		Local	5 %			
Ducks	10 %	Local	50 %	none	60 %	No apparent shortage so far.
		Kompo	50 %	all		
		Other places	20 %	half		
Green Vegetables.	No increase	Local	80 %	60 %		
		Mangchow	10 %	all	70 %	Martial Law and activities of Press Gangs, and other war fears have caused vegetable farmers to flee from their homes. No danger of shortage if they could be induced to return.
		Chefoo	10 %	none		
Potatoes	No increase	Local &	90 %	75 %	85 %	
		Tsungming	10 %	none		- do -
Rice	25 %	Zangsok (good quality)	10%	all		
		Wenich (good quality)	20%	all		
		Soochow (good quality)	5 %	all		

		Sungkiang (good quality)	10 %	all		
		Quinsan (good quality)	5 %	all	42.5 % (all fair quality)	Limited Supplies of second quality rice can be obtained from Indo-China and Burmah.
		Taingpoo (good quality)	5 %	all		
		Fengking (good quality)	2½ %	all		
		Wuhu (fair)	15 %	Nil		
		Kiukiang (fair)	7½ %	Nil		
		Changsha (fair)	20 %	Nil		
Flour	5 %	Local mills which use wheat grown locally and imported from Manchuria, Chili, Shantung and foreign countries.	100 %	Nil	100 %	

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G. 12000-1-24.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

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23/9/24

I. O. CENTRAL Station.

September 6 1924

REPORT ON Food Situation

Made by D. I. Givens *Forwarded by* a/ Director of Criminal Intelligence.

Sir,

The food situation as regards rice and flour, the staple articles of diet, continues satisfactory. The separation of this city from the usual source of its mutton and beef supplies by the war zone has resulted in an increase of about 75% in the price of beef and 50% in the cost of mutton. There however seems to be no danger of a serious shortage while the water routes to Shanghai remain open. Martial Law in force outside the Settlement and alarm aroused by the activities of the Press Gangs have resulted in a decrease in supplies of fresh vegetables whose price has consequently advanced about 100 per cent. It is estimated that there is sufficient rice in local godowns and shops to supply the wants of the present population for about two weeks, and it is further believed that one third of the residents of Shanghai have sufficient supplies of rice of the best quality in their homes to last for periods varying from 20 days upwards. As a consequence of the severance of railway traffic with the rice producing districts of Kiangsu, the amount of rice of a good quality arriving in Shanghai is negligeable, but the inferior sort is being imported in limited quantities from Wuhu, Kiukiang, Kiangsi and Hunan. There are in godowns and stores in Shanghai about 60,000,000 Chinese pounds of flour. Further supplies are being turned out at the rate of about 5,500,000 pounds per day by the mills which have ample supplies of wheat. The amount consumed

Beef
Mutton
are any Cattle coming in? Att.

Vegetables

Rice

Flour

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Made by

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daily is about 7,500,000 lbs.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. I.

D. C. I.

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G.5000-7-24.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

5782
23/9/24

I. O. CENTRAL Station.

September 2 1924

REPORT ON The Rice Situation

Made by D. I. Sullivan *Forwarded by* Director of Criminal Investigation.

Sir,

I have just interviewed Mr. Yih Yei Chun (葉惠鈞) Vice Chairman of the Wholesale Rice Dealers Guild, re a possible purchase of 5 00 piculs of rice. He states that he can supply 500 piculs of good quality Si-Mi (Kiangsi rice) at $II.50 per picul or 500 piculs of Kang Mi (Wusieh rice) at $I5.00 per picul. He states that he will require three days from the time he is given the order. Delivery to be taken within Settlement limits, terms cash on delivery.

I have told him that this is a personal matter and he does not know who it is for. I have also told him that if the deal is clenched I will take delivery in motor lorries.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. Sullivan.
D. I.

D. C. I.

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G.20 0-7-24.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

I. O. REC
No. 5782
Date 23/9/24

I. O. CENTRAL Station.

September 2, 1924

REPORT ON The Rice situation.

Made by D. I. Sullivan *Forwarded by* af Director of Criminal Intelligence.

Sir,

Mr. Shaw of Messrs Butterfield & Swire's has been interviewed in connection with supplying a quantity of rice in case of a possible shortage. He states that the firm has rice stored in their godowns, but that it is the property of merchants and is only stored by B. & S. and for the sake of the reputation of the firm they could not consider interfering with it. He adds that all shipping companies are, as far as he is aware, in the same position. Mr. Shaw suggests buying a quantity of rice, and in order to prevent suspicion being aroused locally by the municipality suddenly making a large purchase of rice, it could be bought in Hongkong. He says that if instructions were wired to the Hongkong Police or Government to buy the rice, shipment could be facilitated and it would arrive in Shanghai at the very outside in ten days. According to the latest returns there are 2000 prisoners in the Municipal Gaol and 1678 Chinese on the roll of the Municipal Police or a total of 3678 persons. Say each person requires two pounds of rice per day, (there are 200 lbs to the Shanghai picul but it is not known if it is the same in Hongkong) or roughly 500 piculs for fourteen days.

I respectfully beg to submit for your consideration that it would be well to adopt this method and thereby to ensure permanent security against a possible shortage in times of crisis. Suppose one month's supply is always kept in hand in the gaol that would mean roughly two weeks supply for the gaol and the Police combined in case of emergency. Rice does

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not deteriorate by being kept for a month and if the newly delivered rice is put in stock and the stored rice used it would mean that it would never be more than a month old. The plan would probably entail a little adjusting by the finance department and if contractors were to deliver supplies monthly instead of daily it would simplify matters.

Experienced observers have given up hoping for prolonged peaceful security in is country for some time to come and times such as the present will probably occur periodically.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. Sullivan
D. I.

D. C. I.

Form No. 2
G.2000-7-24.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

5782
23/9/24

I. O. CENTRAL Station.

September I 1924

REPORT ON The food situation in case of war

Made by D. I. Sullivan *Forwarded by* a/. Director of Criminal Intelligence.

Sir,

As a result of enquiries I am of opinion that owing to the number of refugees who have come to Shanghai the amount of rice in stock in Shanghai and vicinity cannot last more than two weeks. When the war scare was at its height about August 27 and boats were being seized by the military authorities in the interior the rice producers stopped bringing their cargoes with the result that the price of best quality rice went as high as $18.00 per picul and shops declined to sell their customers more than one picul, and in some cases half a picul at a time. During the past three days as hostilities did not begin the people have gradually become re-assured with the result that on August 30 about 30 rice boats arrived from the Soochow district and on August 31 seven boats arrived. The Chapei and Nantao Chambers of Commerce have forbidden rice dealers to sell their grain at a higher price than $15.00 per picul and the rice shops in the International Settlement are now also asking $15.00 per picul their maximum price. The shopkeepers candidly admit that they sell the grain at the same price as they pay for it but that they make a profit by mixing inferior qualities with best qualities. The cheapest quality rice at present on sale in shops in the International Settlement is $12.00 per picul.

The rise in the price of rice has been followed by a rise in the price of practically every other article of food to both foreigners and Chinese. The source of supply of the various produce sold in the markets are as follows :-

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Vegetables (foreign and Chinese) are grown at Jessfield, Siccawei, Kiangwan, Pootung and places in close proximity to the Settlements.

Fish - Fresh fish comes from the Tahu Lake, salt fish from Ningpo and a little from Tsungming. It is brought to Shanghai mostly by native boats but a little is brought by train.

Poultry - From Tsungming and Nanking.

Eggs - From Hankow and Kiukiang by steamer also from Kompo, Tsungming and around Shanghai.

Beef and veal - All brought on the hoof from Taiyang, Chinkiang, Hsuchowfu, and Nanking. All brought by train.

Mutton - All brought on the hoof from the same places as above but transported by boat.

Pork - From Tsungming, Kompo, Changchow, Wusieh. All brought by boat.

Fruit - From North China, Swatow, Amoy and Canton. All brought by steamers.

The above mentioned articles of food have already risen in price during the past week by an average of quite 25% the largest increase being on beef and veal. The best authority available from whom enquiries can be made are the stall holders in the markets and they state that the producers have to take their produce to the boats and trains by much longer routes in order to avoid the troops so that transportation has become more costly. They also admit that

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prices are governed by the law of supply and demand and as the demand in Shanghai has increased enormously prices have gone up correspondingly. It will be seen from the above that many of the articles mentioned pass through the districts where fighting is considered likely to occur en route to the markets at Shanghai. As for instance fish, poultry, beef, veal, mutton, pork, and there cannot be much doubt that if war does break out the question of supplying food to the people of Shanghai will be a serious one.

I respectfully beg to bring to your notice that on the eve of the day in 1921 when local rice shop keepers suspended business owing to the dispute re the licensing of rice shops, it was found necessary to send men out at a moments notice with large sums of money to buy several hundred piculs of rice with which to feed the Chinese Police and the large number of Chinese prisoners in the Municipal Gaol. A repetition of such an occurrence just at present might easily cause a panic amongst the Chinese added to which I understand the hurried purchases were not a success financially. In any case the securing of an adequate supply cannot do any harm.

I have been informed on good authority that the French Municipal Council are importing rice from Indo-China but as the negotiations are being carried out from the Frenchtown Secretariat I have been unable to obtain details.

I beg to emphasize that all the above remarks

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presuppose hostilities actually taking place. Should a compromise be reached no doubt things would soon reach their normal and precautions would be unnecessary.

Apart from the food situation it is stated that the consensus of opinion amongst local Chinese banking circles is that runs on the Bank of China, Bank of Communications, Ningpo Commercial Bank etc. having taken place a run on the Commercial Bank of China which is believed to have supported General Lu Yung Ziang, Tupan of Chekiang, is almost certain. It is also asserted that in the event of prolonged warfare some of the foreign style Chinese banks with no note issue such as for instance the Chung Foo Union Bank, the Shanghai Savings Bank etc. of which there are about thirty in Shanghai will almost inevitably go into bankruptcy. It is believed that the people are losing confidence and withdrawing their fixed deposits and the consequences to some of the banks are quite likely to be disastrous.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. Sullivan.
D. I.

Excellent report
A.W. 4/9

D. C. I.

Form No. 2
G.2000-7-24.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

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23/9/24

I. O. CENTRAL Station.

August 29 1924

REPORT ON The Rice Supply in the event of hostilities between Kiangsu and Chekiang.

Made by D. I. Sullivan *Forwarded by* a/. Director of Criminal Intelligence.

Sir,

The supply of rice from the districts of Zangzoh, Soochow, Wusieh and vicinity has practically stopped except for a few cargoes which had already passed the danger zone before the morning of August 27. There are roughly about sixty rice boats, some of which are unloading, now in the Soochow Creek and from enquiries made yesterday amongst rice dealers and rice boat men in North Soochow Road, Chapei, it appears unlikely that any more rice will be brought to Shanghai by that route until all danger of hostilities are over or until the boatmen are guaranteed protection whilst going to and fro between Shanghai and the rice producing districts. The boatmen fear the seizure of their boats and cargoes by the opposing armies and also fear being robbed by the soldiers of the money received in Shanghai from the sale of their cargoes. It is here necessary to explain that when a cargo of rice is brought to Shanghai and sold it is the custom for the rice dealer to pay theboatman for it in silver currency.

Mr. Yih Wei Chung (葉惠鈞), Vice Chairman of the Wholesale Rice Dealers Guild, estimates that about 10,000 piculs of rice is consumed per day by the population of Shanghai. The amount needed will be considerably greater with the influx of a large number of refugees.

There are two kinds of rice used locally that known as Si Mi (秈米) or poorer quality which comes from Honan, Kiukiang and Wuhu and the kind known as Kang Mi (硬米) or good quality which is produced in the district round Wusieh,

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Soochow, Quinsan, Zongzok, Sungkiang, etc. Mr. Yih estimates that there are about 200,000 piculs of the former kind and about 40,000 piculs of the latter in Shanghai at the present time or roughly sufficient to feed the people for 20 days. This does not include rice in retail shops which amounts on an average to about 55,000 piculs. He states that the Nantao Chamber of Commerce and the City Magistrate on August 27 sent a request to the Chinese Superintendent of Customs asking that no huchows for the exportation of rice be issued for the time being.

A meeting attended by about 100 prominent business men and educationalists amongst whom were Yu Ya Ching (虞洽卿), the newly elected chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Sung Han Chang (宋漢章), Manager of the Bank of China, Fong Tsiao Pah (方椒伯), Vice Chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Yuen Lu Tung (袁履登), chairman of the Federation of Street Unions and a member of the Chinese Advisory Committee to the S.M.C., Sung Sing Ching (沈信卿), representative of the Kiangsu Provincial Educational Association, and other members of the Chinese City and Chinese General Chambers of Commerce was held at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, N. Honan Road, at 3 p.m. August 28. The question of the food supply of the people was discussed and the possibilities of importing rice from Honan where there is said to be 1,200,000 piculs to spare was considered. The importation of rice from Siam and Swatow was also debated.

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It was decided to appoint a committee from amongst the members of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, Nantao Chamber of Commerce, Chinese Bankers Guild and the Rice Dealers Guild to go thoroughly into the food question and if necessary to raise funds to import rice.

This morning twenty three rice boats arrived in Shanghai but it is believed they left their depots some days ago and have been in hiding in the creeks.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. Sullivan

D. I.

C.G.
Council.

D. C. I.

陸軍中將三等嘉禾章
閩粵邊防督辦公署參謀處處長 楊邦藩

Having arranged with a Nanking representative I, in company with Mr. Rossi the Italian Consul General and Senior Consul in Shanghai, Mr. Pratt H.B.M.'s Consul General and Interpreter Tan Shaoliang visited the office of Marshal Sun Chuan Fang at the China Publishing House Lu Ka Ban Nantao We were met at the gate by a Lieut who at once showed us into a room where we saw Mr. Yang Pang Fang a staff officer. After exchanging views on the present situation, Mr. Yang took us to an inner room where we had an interview with Marshal Sun Chuan Fang who although suffering from a sore foot spoke in high spirits stating that money and food had been provided for the Chekiang soldiers. Each man who produces his rifle would be given $20 and be sent home whilst those who were willing to be disbanded would be incorporated ~~incorporated~~ into the Kiangsu or Fukien army. He was much pleased with the detention of Little Hsu and said that there was no truth in the report of a threatened attack on the Settlement by Chekiang leaders, several of whom had dined with him in the morning when he arrived. The Chekiang leaders when he had met

fully appreciated his suggestion of a peaceful settlement and the Settlement authorities could rest assured that if nothing happened that night (Oct 17) all danger would be over by to morrow

Sun further stated that he and his allied Kiangsu Anwhui troops of 15000 were strong enough to cope with the situation. He asked if his officers could be permitted to pass through the Settlement. Mr. Pratt replying said that he could arrange this matter with the acting Commissioner of Police. Gen Sun had no information of the looting by soldiers at Woosung
He would return to Hangchow as soon as he meets Marshal Chang who he expects to arrive in Shanghai.

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, October 13 1924.

Sir,

Upon my visit to the Arsenal at 1.30 p.m. to-day I met Li Bai Ching 李培卿 who described himself as a Naval Adjutant and who for to-day was in charge of the Admiralty Office of the Arsenal. Li informed me that there were no serviceable arms or ammunition in the Arsenal belonging to the Navy. There was one "2 pounder Mounting Gun" in a very rusty condition and without gun sights and a much smaller gun lying in one godown, the remaining four Naval godowns being empty. I was allowed to see the two guns but the keys of the Naval ammunition godown were not available and from a peep into one of the godowns it would appear to have been empty for some considerable time.

Regarding military arms and ammunition inside the Arsenal, no definite information could be obtained but I was assured by Mr. Li that there was absolutely none.

Your Obedient Servant,

J. C. Burnside

Acting D.C.I.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

[signature]

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, October 13, 1924.

Sir,

I beg to report having visited the Military Governor's yamen at 9.45 a.m. to-day. Throughout the route we noticed only a few soldiers who did not question the occupants of vehicles as formerly. Vehicles carrying luggage belonging to Government officials were seen on the King Kee Road leading to Loonghua. We could find nobody in authority at the yamen and a telephone clerk who was left in charge said that General Ho left for the Arsenal at 3 a.m. with all his men and furniture. He advised us to go to the Commander's office at the Arsenal. We drove at once to the Arsenal and visited the offices of Generals Lu Yung Hsiang (盧永祥), Zung Yau San (陳樂山), and Ma Hung Lieh (馬鴻逵) but found all the offices vacant, the furniture removed and only a few soldiers left in charge of each place. Eventually we met a man on the road who claimed to be an adjutant attached to the Admiralty. He confirmed the departure of Lu, Ho, Zung and Admiral Ling, the last named, he said, having gone to live in a house in Myburgh Road. We later visited the City Police Headquarters ~~and~~ where C.D.I. Heh Sz Ling (郝梓林) who informed us that Col. Lu after returning from a conference held at 2 a.m. at Loonghua called a meeting of all his subordinate officers and informed them that he had tendered his resignation to General Ho. Col. Lu then handed over his seal to Chief

Secretary Hwang Kwei Yuen (黃奎元) who is now in charge of the Constabulary. Col. Lu then left and is said to have boarded a Japanese boat at 5 a.m. which is leaving to-day for Tientsin.

Your obedient servant,

Acting D. C. I.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, November 6 1924.

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Sir,

Information given in strict confidence is to the effect that ex-Military Governor Ho Fung Ling 何丰林 together with his former Chief of Staff General Wong Yu Moong 王幼農 and Hsu Chien Tsing 許劍青 ex-Chief of the Chapoi Tax and Public Works Bureau have returned to Shanghai and are residing in one of the houses owned by the notorious contraband smuggler Doo Yuet Sung 杜月笙 at No.26 Route Doumer. Both Ho and Wong state that they have returned to Shanghai as private citizens and are determined not to take any further part in the present military struggle either directly or indirectly.

Dung Ching Zien 鄧擎鋆 former Chief Judge of the Shanghai Military Court at 5 p.m. November 6 drafted two telegrams at the request of General Ho Fung Ling. 何丰林 One of these telegrams was addressed to Tuan Chi Jui 段祺瑞 warning him against falling into a probable deep laid plot of Chang Tso-lin 張作霖 and Feng Yu Ziang 馮玉祥 whereby the two latter will make doubly sure of Tuan being rendered inactive. The second telegram was addressed to ex-Tuchun Lu Yung Ziang and contained a similar warning but with the additional advice of suggesting to Lu that he recall his son Lu Siau Char 盧筱嘉 who is at present residing in Rue Ratard owing to the latter associating himself with Li Sz Hau 李思浩 residing in

Route Amiral Courbet, Chwang Chi Ping 蔣智平 residing in the French Concession and Tsung Yung Bei 宗雲沛 ex-Minister of Communications and well known in connection with the establishing of an "Independent" Navy, now residing in the French Concession, who are all secretly plotting to overthrow the present Military occupiers of Shanghai.

General Chang Yung Ming 張永明 now in occupation of Loongwha when opposing the Chekiang forces on the Wong-doo front is known to have had a secret understanding with Tuchun Lu Yung Ziang whereby Chang gave orders to his own troops not to open fire. This became known and resulted in Gen ral Chang Yung Ming being transferred to the front attacking Shanghai from the south. General Chang Yung Ming was brought up by Tuchun Lu Yung Ziang and owing to the former refusing to fire on the Chekiang troops, Tuchun Lu so arranged that when General Chang entered Shanghai he would be unopposed.

It is secretly known that General Chang Yung Ming 張永明 is determined not to leave his headquarters at Loongwha and may be expected to issue a written declaration to this effect on November 7. It is further expected that should any attempt be made to forcibly eject him that he will resist and in so doing will receive assistance from Sun Chuan Fang 孫傳芳 who has troops at Kashing and Ka-sai and in all probability further assistance from General Ma Yu Yen 馬玉仁 now in occupation of Woosung. It is not expected that the soldiers now quartered at Kiangwan will interfere.

Credence is given to the rumour that the notorious smuggler of contraband Doo Yuet Sung 杜月笙 has arranged with General Chang Yung Ming 張允明 whereby should the latter remain in occupation of Loongwha a large sum of money will be paid him in order to permit Doo carrying on his nefarious trade of smuggling. It is known that General Chang Yung Ming has been elected by certain persons as leader of the "Peace Maintaining Army". General Chang Yung Ming's "chief plotters" in Shanghai are the Shanghai City Magistrate Li Nan San 李南山 and ex-General Chwang Chi Ping 莊啓平 whilst a former follower to ex-Tuchun Lu Yung Ziang named Wong Shang Ding 王湘汀 who is now in Hangchow as Chief Staff Officer to General Sun Chuan Fang 孫傳芳 is also very actively assisting.

In spite of the apparent connection, General Ho Fung Ling residing in the house of the smuggler of contraband Doo Yuet Sung and the latter offering a large sum of money to General Chang Yung Ming 張允明 it is claimed that General Ho is not acquainted with General Chang. It having already been pointed out to General Ho that he is losing his dignity by residing in one of the houses of Doo Yuet Sung 杜月笙 who is (or was) assisted by ex-Generals Zung Yau San 陳支堯山 and Ma Hung Lieh 馬鴻烈 in the smuggling of contraband, Ex-Magistrate Dung has been requested to search for a suitable house to which he may remove. It is

claimed that General Ho is now financially poor having had to mortgage his property in Shantung for $400,000 most of which money was lost in the recent provincial military conflict. General Ho Fung Ling is not on friendly terms with Lu Siao Char 盧筱泰 son of the ex-Tuchun.

Should it be true that Dr. Sun Yat Sen has been invited by Feng Yu Ziang to visit Peking, Dr. Sun is making this an excuse to leave Canton with grace before the momentarily expected crash and his ~~own~~ forcible ejectment from the south.

Your Obedient Servant,

F. C. Burnside

Actg D. C. I.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, October 27 1924

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Sir,

It is reported that Tuchun Chi Hsi Yuen (齊燮元) has received a telegram from General Wu Pei Fu (吳佩孚) stating that he (Wu) is proceeding to Peking with his army, that he is not afraid of being outflanked or attacked from the rear as he has come to an arrangement with General Li Ching Ling (李景林) Commander-in-chief of the Fengtien army who will be busy occupied overthrowing General Chang Tso-lin (張作霖). General Wu Pei Fu 吳佩孚 exhorts Tuchun Chi Hsi Yuen 齊燮元 to work in co-operation with Tuchun Hsiao Yao Nan (蕭耀南) of Hupeh and Tuchun Chang Foh Lai (張福來) of Honan to overthrow General Feng Yu Ziang (馮玉祥).

Your Obedient Servant,

F. Burnside

Acting D. C. I.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

Ant. 27.10

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, November 2 1924.

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Sir,

According to General Liu Yu Koo 劉玉山 Chief of Staff to Tuchun Chi Shih Yuan 齊燮元, the ex-Chekiang soldiers now at Kiangwan will be sent to Haichow and Haimung via Chinkiang within the next few days whilst the soldiers under Chang Yung Ming 張允明 now stationed at Loongwha will be sent by boat to Tientsin within the same period. It is expected that no difficulty will be experienced in inducing Chang to leave Shanghai owing to his having been promoted by Marshal Wu Pei Fu 吳佩孚 to be Commander of the 11th Division.

In all probability Tuchun Chi Shih Yuan will grant the despire expressed by the Shanghai public to abolish the title of Military Governor of Sungkiang and Shanghai in favour of "Defense Commissioner" who will be in charge of a total of not more than 2,000 soldiers at Shanghai and Sungkiang.

General Liu could give no approximate date regarding the arrival in Shanghai of Tuchun Chi Shih Yuan who it is claimed is kept busy at Chenju with the situation in Peking. An expression made by General Liu to the effect "Of course should the Consular Body of Shanghai invite him he might come earlier" left one in doubt as to what the Kiangsu Tuchun was aiming at.

The return of Shanghai of Generals Chwang Chi Ping 蔡敬平 or Ho Fung Ling 何丰林, according to General Liu is of absolutely no importance from a military point of view. Neither would be able to do anything with their former soldiers (most of whom have been assimilated and drafted to various districts) with the exception of possibly half of the soldiers now at Kiangwan who are armed only with rifles and practically no ammunition.

General Liu Yu Koo 劉玉坤 was strongly against the possibility of General Sun Chuan Fang 孫傳芳 throwing in his lot with Tuan Chi Jui 段祺瑞 should the latter come out of his present retirement. General Liu points out the existance of a definite understanding between Tuchun Chi of Kiangsu, Sun of Fokien and Hsiao Yau Nan of Hupeh which will never be broken by one party against the others. It is further pointed out that General Sun Chuan Fang has already sent some of his troops north to assist Marshal Wu Pei Fu (Note: It is doubtful whether such troops have got any further than Soochow from where it is strongly rumoured they are refusing to proceed).

Almost all the private residences at Chenju 真茹 are occupied by soldiers of the 24th Regiment, sixth Division who appear to be better disciplined than other Kiangsu troops.

Your Obedient Servant,

J. Burnside

Acting D.C.I.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, October 13 1924.

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Sir,

Generals Lu Yung Ziang 盧永祥 and Ho Fung Ling 何豐林 have retired from the present positions owing to lack of ammunition. They left their office early this morning. A circular telegram will be despatched to the different provinces regarding the resignation. Liu Siao Chow 劉筱舟 the Commander of the 1st Regiment of the 6th Mixed Brigade will act as Military Governor for the time being.

Magistrate Dung added confidentially that the sudden resignation of Liu and Ho was due to disagreement with General Chen Yau San 陳耀山 the Commander of the 4th Division.

Your Obedient Servant,

J. C. Burnside

Acting D.C.I.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

13/10

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, October 12 1924.

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Sir,

A rough sketch showing recent and present military operations of General Sun Chuan Fong's forces working in conjunction with General Chi Hsi Yuan's forces is attached herewith.

I am assured that there is absolutely no possibility of General Sung Chuen Fang 孫傳芳 of Fokien going back on his secret agreement made with General Chi Hsi Yuen 齊燮元 of Kiangsu whereby the former agreed on consideration that he would be given a free hand in the military and civil administration of Chekiang province, not to interfere in the military or civil administration of any district (including Shanghai) situated within the province of Kiangsu.

The Kiangsu Military Authorities stremuously deny being short of ammunition and state that within the next day or so a big offensive will take place on the Liuho 劉河 Wong-doo 王渡 and Tsingpoo 青浦 fronts.

The number of Fokien soldiers in the vicinity of Sungkiang is over 20,000.

The Kiangsu Fokien forces in all probability

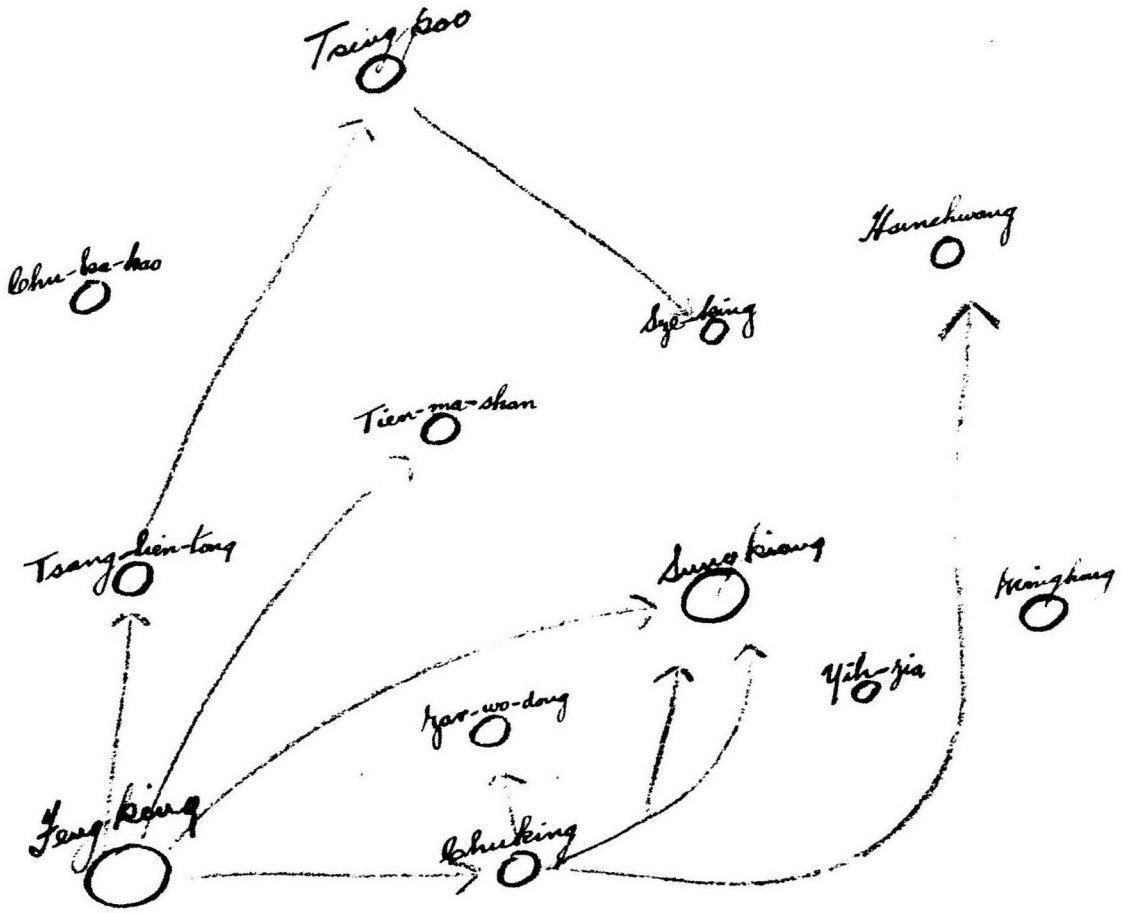
will endeavour to send troops within the next day or so to Tser-so 川沙 Nanwei 南匯 and Funghsien 奉賢 on the Pootung side of Shanghai.

Your Obedient Servant,

J. C. Burnside.

Acting D. C. I.

Acting Commissioner of Police.


Tsing-kao
Chu-ka-kao
Sye-king
Hanchwang
Tien-ma-shan
Tsang-lien-tong
Suwo-kiang
Yih-jia
Jar-wo-dong
Feng-king
Chuking

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, August 31 *1924.*

Sir,

In answer to my question as to whether they would permit an Agent of the S.M.P. to be within easy call of General Ho Fung Ling's headquarters, the local Military Authorities state that they would put such proposal to the General and his reply will be made known to us as soon as possible.

The local Military Authorities point out that only officers in high positions are permitted to wander about the Yamen and these are in possession of the password which is changed daily. This password would not be communicated to an Agent of the S.M.P.

The Military Authorities state that the S.M.P. may rest assured that any further warlike moves other than that which at present exists and the actual opening of hostilities will be immediately communicated to the S.M.P. by telephone and special messenger.

Your Obedient Servant,

Acting D.C.I.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

FILED

August 30 4

Dear Mr. Dung,

In order to facilitate entry into Chinese territory during the period of Martial Law I would be obliged if you would use your good offices to obtain six passes for the use of this department.

Yours sincerely,

Dung Chung Zien, Esq.,
Chief Magistrate,
Military Governor's yamen.

臣啓者華界宣布
戒嚴本處人員
因公出入頗未不便
用特函懇
台端蒙費通行
証六紙以便應用
想當蒙
俞允也專此順頌
台綏
彭帥啓
右銜
分卅日
軍法課課長

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, 4 September 1924.

Sir,

In confirming the report that fighting had taken place at Waung Doo 王渡 on the morning of September 3, the local Military authorities give as their explanation that at 11 a.m. a scout of the Chekiang forces whilst venturing too near the lines of the Kiangsu forces was fired at by the latter. The scout, unhurt returned to his base and made a report. At 12 noon for some reason not yet obvious the Kiangsu forces opened fire from three large guns on the Chekiang forces. Whether or not there was any immediate retaliation is not known but at 1.30 p.m. both sides commenced an intermittent rifle fire which continued until 8 p.m. September 3. The result of the fighting on September 3 at Waung Doo was that the Kiangsu forces lost about 1000 and retreated to Quinsan. The Chekiang losses are unknown.

Fighting resumed this morning at 5.30 at Quinsan.

Waung Doo

The local Military Authorities admit that on the evening of Monday, September 1, the Kiangsu forces besides making a slight advance in the vicinity of the Quinsan base also made simultaneous advances from their bases at Tai-Sang 太倉 and Tsingpoo 青浦.

Your Obedient Servant,

J. Dumaide

Actg D. C. I.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, 2 September 1924

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Sir,

It is reliably reported that a Nanking agent is at present in Shanghai in search of Foreign aviators. He has been in touch with a German ex-aviator named Harris (?) but upon the latter demanding a sum of $50,000 to be paid into the hands of a foreign friend and a further sum of $1,000 per month upon the arrival of Harris in Nanking, negotiations fell through.

The description of Harris is given as being about 30 years of age, short stout build, clean shaven and wearing horn-rimmed spectacles.

Your Obedient Servant,

J. Burnside.

Acting D.C.I.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

J.C 5782

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, 9, Sept: 1924.

Sir,

The local Military Authorities report that intermittent rifle fire still continues on the whole of the front from Wong Doo 王渡 to Liuho 劉河 but that at the latter place very heavy fighting has occurred during the past twenty four hours there is, however, no material change.

Chekiang forces claim a capture of fifty soldiers of the line during the morning of September 8. It is believed by the Chekiang forces that the main object of the Kiangsu forces is to take Liuho.

PEACE PROSPECTS. It is more than likely that Wong Sz Chun 王士珍 who will be remembered for his activities in assisting Chang Hsun 張勳 to put the boy Emperor on the Throne will very shortly come forward with a proposition for peace. It is admitted that on two occasions telegrams soliciting his intervention were sent to him by General Lu Yung Ziang of Chekiang, the last (?) or principal one being on the eve of the outbreak of War. No reply to either telegram was received but this is put down to the late dispatch of the telegrams.

The sword and two pistols seized by the Police at West Hongkew were handed to Magistrate Dung who was ~~gen~~ requested to issue instructions to all concerned that (1) the presence of any soldiers

in uniform in the Settlement (except wounded soldiers and their escorts going to hospitals within Settlement limits); and (2) the use of the Soochow Creek, by soldiers in uniform, where it passes through the Settlement have been prohibited by the Council. Magistrate Dung in expressing his thanks for the return of the sword and pistols stated that he would bring to the notice of the Military Governor the request as above stated.

MANCHU WARLORD'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR.

Lu Siao Chia 盧筱嘉 son of General Lu Yung Ziang 盧永祥 arrived in Shanghai September 7 from Mukden and stated that General Chang Tso Lin was determined to send an expedition against Peking. He did not expect to meet with any resistance from either Feng Yur Ziang 馮玉祥 or Wong Cheng Ping 王承斌 who have now separated from Wu Pei Fu 吳佩孚.

At about 7 p.m. September 8, three shots were fired at Liuhe 劉河 by the Chinese Navy belonging to the Northern party. No damage resulted therefrom.

Your Obedient Servant,

Acting D.C.I.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

COPY.

8 Sept: 4

Sir,

The local Military Authorities report that intermittent rifle fire still continues on the whole of the front from Wong Doo to Liuho but that at the latter place very heavy fighting has occurred during the past twenty four hours there is, however, no material change.

Chekiang forces claim a capture of fifty soldiers of the line during the morning of September 8. It is believed by the Chekiang forces that the main object of the Kiangsu forces is to take Liuho.

PEACE PROSPECTS. It is more than likely that Wong Sz Chan who will be remembered for his activities in assisting Chang Hsun to put the boy Emperor on the Throne will very shortly come forward with a proposition for peace. It is admitted that on two occasions telegrams soliciting his intervention were sent to him by General Lu Yung Ziang of Chekiang, the last (?) or principal one being on the eve of the outbreak of War. No reply to either telegram was received but this is put down to the late dispatch of the telegrams.

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At about 7 p.m. September 8, three shots were fired at Liuho by the Chinese Navy belonging to the Northern party. No damage resulted therefrom.

Your Obedient Servant,

Acting D.C.I.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

J.C. 5752

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, 6. September 1924.

Sir,

Upon enquiry at the local Military Governor's yamen on the afternoon of September 5, I was informed that there is no change in the military situation.

On the Liu-ho 劉河 front during the forenoon of September 5, the Kiangsu forces made a very slight gain but were immediately driven back with losses which included the capture of Gee Liu Tung 葉昌東 the Regimental Commander of the 4th Mixed Brigade who was escorted to the Shanghai Military Governor's yamen where he was examined during the afternoon and subsequently placed under surveillance in a nearby Guild house. It is openly admitted that the man will be treated with every respect due to a captured Military Officer.

The Woosung forts I am assured are at the present time well guarded and protected against any surpise attack by the Navy. For some time past ~~I am informed~~ the M.G. had received information that a strong suspicion has existed against certain persons making efforts to cause dissention amongst the soldiers stationed in the Forts and "buying over" the Commander.

Upon my enquiry as to the truth of a secret conference having taken place on September 4 between Generals Chwang Chi Ping 莊致平 and Ho Fung Ling 何豐林 I was informed that such conferences between military commanders are a daily occurrence at the local Military Governor's yamen and that nothing outside a general discussion took place between the Generals named.

Fighting along the whole front from Wong Doo 王陵 and Kating 嘉定 to Liuho 劉河 has continued incessenbly since 8.30 a.m. September 4.

PRESS GANG. I took occasion to point out to the Military Authorities the danger of the Press Gang working on the borders of the International Settlement in that at 6.30 p.m. September 4, the West Hongkew Police Station had to be called out to clear the Boundary Road where a large mob had congregated and were throwing stones at Chinese soldiers standing in the compound of the Shanghai Nanking Railway Station. Also that an estimated crowd of 5,000 persons ran into the Settlement at various points during the day in order to escape being conscripted for service with the Chinese Military. A good many of these persons had passed the night on roads and alleyways of the International Settlement and it would be as well for me to point out that apart from at least the general public putting the blame on the Military Authorities for any clash occurring between civilians on the one hand and Chinese Police and Military on the other, such present methods of conscripting Chinese especially those in foreign employ might lead to otherwise unnecessary complications.

Upon Magistrate Dung endeavouring to explain that all labourers required by the Military Authorities were well paid, I pointed out that he was evading the

Main point at issue and having informed him of how conscripts were roped together and guarded by armed soldiers pending being sent away or their release obtained by purchase, Magistrate Dung stated that he would take this matter up with the Military Governor with a view to an alteration being made.

WAR PERIOD. Magistrate Dung gave it as his opinion that the present war between Kiangsu and Chekiang would be over in less than one month. This opinion is apparently based on the belief that both "Generals Lu and Chi would realise that the continuation of hosilities would prevent China from going ahead."

Your Obedient Servant,

J. B. Burnside.
Acting D. C. I.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

6/9

COPY.

6, September 4

Sir,

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On the Liu-ho front during the forenoon of September 5, the Kiangsu forces made a very slight gain but were immediately driven back with losses which included the capture of Gee Liu Tung the Regimental Commander of the 4th Mixed Brigade who was escorted to the Shanghai Military Governor's yamen where he was examined during the afternoon and subsequently placed under surveillance in a nearby Guild house. It is openly admitted that the man will be treated with every respect due to a captured Military Officer.

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Your Obedient Servant,

Acting D. C. I.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

J.65782

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Shanghai, September 7, 1924.

Sir,

Kiangsu forces now intend to make Sungkiang (松江) their main objective and fully expect to be in Nanziang 南翔 within one week. Not until Nanziang is about to fall will serious efforts be made to attack the Woosung Forts with Naval assistance. It is claimed that the Forts could be captured at almost any time without much difficulty. The original plan of the Kiangsu forces to make Kashing 嘉興 their main objective has been shelved owing to too many obstacles in the shape of waterways lying in the path.

Kiangsu's present intention is to make four simultaneous attacks during the forthcoming week as follows:-

	BASE	OBJECTIVE	
寧國	Ningkwo (Anwhui)	to Huchow	湖州
吳江	Wukiang	to Kashing	嘉興
崑山	Kunshan	to Nanziang and Sungkiang	南翔 松江
瀏河	Liuho	to Woosung	吳淞

Concentration will be first made on Nanziang on the fall of which assistance will be rendered from this point to the attack on Sungkiang.

On the Liuho 瀏河 front, the Kiangsu forces have been increased by the addition of one Brigade of Infantry which took up their position on September 6.

Kiangsu forces as compared with the Chekiang forces are experiencing great difficulty in transportation which is very slow such being claimed to be the reason for their unsuccessful attacks to date. An illustration is given

on the Liuho 溧水 front where the Chekiang forces bring up reinforcements by the motor road.

Nanking Authorities confirm the report that Wu Pei-fu 吳佩孚 has sent the 22nd Division under Ching Yuen Err 靖雲鶚 to Nanking. These troops will be split and sent to the different sectors. On September 5, five hundred of these men under an officer named Kau 郭 had arrived on the Quinsan front.

During the period of war between Kiangsu and Chekiang Tuchum Chi Shih Yuen 齊燮元 has moved his headquarters from Nanking to Changchow. It is claimed however that he spends most of his time at Quinsan from which place he personally directs war movements.

Your Obedient Servant,

J. B. Burnside

Acting B. C. I.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

819

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE.

Shanghai, November 7, 1924.

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Sir,

Information from Kiangsu Military sources is to the effect that although General Chang Yung Ming 張勇明 now in occupation of Loongwha has received $200,000 from Tuchun Chi Shih Yuen 齊燮元 he still shows no sign of keeping his promise to leave Shanghai.

General Chang Yung Ming 張勇明 has taken advantage of the flight of General Wu Pei Fu 吳佩孚 from the north to send a deputy to Tuchun Chi Shih Yuen 齊燮元 at Chengju to enquire where he, General Chang, and his soldiers are to be sent from Shanghai.

In view of General Chang Yung Ming's 張勇明 attitude in not leaving Shanghai, Tuchun Chi Shih Yuen 齊燮元 called his Chief Staff Officer, General Liu 劉, from Shanghai to Chengju on November 6. It is now to be expected that Tuchun Ci will appoint some person to fill the vacany of Military Governor of Shanghai and Sungkiang who will thereby have power to eject General Chang Yung Ming.

Trouble is expected in Peking over the nomination of a President. Tuan Chi Jui's faction favouring electing Tuan as President while Feng Yu Ziang advocates the formation of an Administration Council with several Directors. Chang Tso Lin (being himself a Manchu), it is said, is planning the restoration of the former Manchu Emperor

whilst Dr. Sun Yat Sen 孫逸仙 supported by several Koumingtangs at Peking including General Sun Ngo 孫岳 aspires for such nomination.

Your Obedient Servant,

J. Burnside

Actg D.C.I.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

Ans.

5782

Shanghai Municipal Council.

POLICE FORCE.
(DETECTIVE BRANCH.)

November 11, 1924

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Sir,

It is confidentially reported that the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs Wen Sz Tsun 温世珍 has, on behalf of Tuchun Chi Shih Yuan 齊燮元 been recently negotiating with the British American Tobacco Company for a loan (?) of $1,000,000 in consideration of which the Nanking Authorities would cancel the recently imposed tax on cigarettes and tobacco. Subsequently, Wen Sz Tsun 温世珍 accompanied a member of the B.A.T. to the Headquarters of Tuchun Chi Shih Yuan at Chenju where a draft agreement was made out. When such loan (?) has been finally paid, Wen Sz Tsun will receive a sum of $50,000.

Your Obedient Servant,

J. Burnside.

A/ D. C. I.

11/11/24

Acting Commissioner of Police.

S.D 5782

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, September 10 1924.

Sir,

The local Military Authorities state that there was no appreciable change on the Wong Doo 王渡 Liuho 瀏河 front during September 9. Slight advantage is claimed by the Chekiang forces who made an advance of under ten li at Wong Doo and Liuho.

Although General Yang Hwa Tsau 楊化昭 is in direct charge of the Chekiang forces at Wong Doo 王渡 all credit for the advances so far made is given to Lieutenant General Zung Ching Tsoo 陳景初 who is reputed to have had a good deal of war experience in North China.

Ex-General Mee Chi Yuen 米占元 of the Salt Smuggling Prevention Corps who, on account of his friendliness with Tuchun Chi Shi Yuen 齊燮元 is said to have been relieved of his position some two years ago by General Lu Yung Ziang is now suspected by Agents of the Chekiang and Shanghai Military Authorities of obtaining recruits for the Kiangsu forces in company with a man named Koo Sz 顧四 manager and shareholder of the Tien Zien Oo Dai 天蟬舞台 theatre, Hoopeh Road. This suspicion is apparently based on the arrest of two persons, one in Nantao and the other at Kashing who have made similar statements which it is claimed justifies the suspicion.

Ant. 1019

Your Obedient Servant,

Acting Commissioner of Police.

Acting D.C.I.

J.65782.

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, September 9 1924.

Sir,

With the assistance of 1,000 men of the 37th Regiment under the command of Zung Ching Tsoo 陳景祖 who arrived from Kashing in Shanghai during the early morning of September 9, a determined attempt will be made in the direction of Quinsan from the Wang Doo 王渡 front.

Chekiang forces remaining at Kashing total 1,500 Infantry, with artillery at Kashai 嘉善 and Chenshai 盛澤.

Under instructions from General Lu Yung Ziang 盧永祥 the Military forces stationed at Kashing commenced hostilities on September 6 and advanced to Chenshai 盛澤 a distance of 40 li direct north towards Ping Wang 平望. A small engagement took place en route at Wong Kong King 王江涇 where a small detachment of the Kiangsu Water Police were encountered. Electrified barbed wire protect approaches to Ping Wang. 平望

It is anticipated that no further advance of the Chekiang forces will take place from the Kashing base for fear of an unexpected attack being made in the vicinity of Sungkiang 松江 and Tsingpoo 青浦.

Yours Obedient Servant,

J. Burnside

Acting D. C. I.

9/9

Acting Commissioner of Police.

5182

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, 12 September 1924.

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Sir,

News from Nanking sources is to the effect that the 4th Mixed Brigade of Hoopeh troops left Hankow on September 10 and are expected to arrive at Nanking September 12.

The Nanking Military Authorities have learnt that the brother of General Ho Fung Ling named Ho Fung Nyoh 何鳳鈺 was killed on the Wong Doo 王渡 front. It will be remembered that Ho Fung Nyoh was held responsible for not having taken precautionary measures towards preventing the Lincheng 臨城 bandit outrage for which he was dismissed his position.

Strictly confidential information is to the effect that the Kiangsu Military Authorities have arranged with the local newspaper "Lloyd's Weekly" to propagate War news entirely favourable to Kiangsu and against Chekiang etc.

Your Obedient Servant,

J. B. Burnside.

Acting D.C.I.

13/9

13/9

Acting Commissioner of Police.

5782

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Shanghai, 12 September 1924

Sir,

According to the local Military Authorities the Kiangsu forces on the Wong Doo 王渡 Kating 嘉定 and Liuho 瀏河 fronts withdrew from their positions during the afternoon of September for some reason which it is claimed is not obvious.

The Chekiang forces on the Ihing 宜興 front are staying their hand at the earnest request of the gentry of that town who are prevailing upon the Kiangsu forces to retire. Before consenting to such proposal the Chekiang forces have made sure that they have the town of I-hing at their mercy.

The local Military Authorities have received information from one of their Nanking agents that the 14th Division of Northern troops (whose military headquarters are at Honan) arrived at Nanking from the north on or about September 10. Immediately upon their arrival a dispute arose between the Kiangsu forces who had returned from the front and the new arrivals who were pelted with bombs. The 14th Division is under the command of Chung Yung Woo 靳雲鶚 a brother to the ex-Premier Ching Yung Bang. 靳雲鵬

? 11

The local Military Authorities have received a report that on September 10, the Kiangsu Military Authorities made a raid on the Nanking branch of the Bank of China and the Nanking branch of the Bank of Communications and seized a total sum of $500,000. Owing to the Bank of China receiving early

warning of what was likely to happen their loss was not very great.

The pistol, holster and tunic taken by Police attached to West Hongkew Station on September 9 from a Bodyguard named Zau Ching Sung attached to the Woosung garrison 吳淞 and who was stopped on the Boundary Road was handed to the local Defence Commissioner's yamen.

The local Military Authorities are in receipt of information to the effect that the Nanking Chinese Chamber of Commerce are making fresh and strenuous efforts towards reconciliation between the Kiangsu and Chekiang authorities with a view to the stopping of the present hostilities.

I informed Magistrate Dung that the Acting Commissioner of Police had offered no objection to the installation of a telephone at No.586 Burkill Road (This was in answer to Magistrate Dung's memo. to the Acting Commissioner of Police.)

Your Obedient Servant,

Acting D.C.I.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

13/9

13/9

J.G 5782

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, September 12 1924.

Sir,

The cap, tunic, pistol and twenty five rounds of ammunition taken from Lu Sz Soo 盧子青 by Police attached to West Hongkew on the afternoon of September 8, were handed to Magistrate Dung. The fact of Lu defiantly ignoring officers of the S.M.P. who had requested him not to enter the International Settlement in uniform was brought specially to the notice of the Magistrate. ~~who expressed his thanks~~

Owing to a number of small boats flying the Japanese flag failing to stop when hailed by troops in the Woosung forts was the cause of the rifle firing heard in that direction on the evening of September 9.

Tuchun Lu Yung Ziang arrived at Loongwha from Hangchow on the evening of September 9 and remained with General Ho Fung Ling 何豐林 before proceeding to the Wong Doo 王渡 front on the morning of September 10 in company with General Ho Fung Ling 何豐林. The party returned to Loongwha at 4 p.m. the same day. Tuchun Lu Yung Ziang will remain at Loongwha for the night and return to Hangchow September 11.

It is claimed that General Zung Yau San 陳調 in command of the 4th Division has made a great coup at Chang Shing 長興 by the capture of three hills

in the vicinity of I-shing 宜興 and has now nothing but open plains ahead of him. A later report received at 10.30 p.m. September 10 was to the effect that the 4th Division expected to capture I-hing within twenty four hours and will be then able to proceed without difficulty to Changchow. 常州

The Kiangsu Tuchun Chi Shi Yuan 齊燮元 is said to have paid a sum of $50,000 to be divided amongst his troops at Wong Doo 王渡 who are reported to be tired and discontented.

The Chekiang Authorities are in receipt of a telegram from General Chang Tso Ling 張作霖 advising them that he is about to make an immediate attack in the direction of Peking with his (already) mobilized troops.

The Chekiang troops arrested an agent of the Kiangsu forces at Lotien 羅店 on the afternoon of September 8 and according to his statement it is the specific intention of the Kiangsu forces to concentrate their attack on Liuho 劉河 and capture the Woosung forts.

According to the Chekiang authorities the strength of the Kiangsu forces on the various fronts is as follows:- Wong Doo 王渡 one Division and one Mixed Brigade. Liuho 劉河 two Mixed Brigades. Kating 嘉定 four to five thousand infantry.

The Loongwha Authorities on the evening of September 10 received a report to the effect that a Battalion (500 men) of the Kiangsu forces stationed at Woosieh 無錫

had mutinied.

Your Obedient Servant,

Acting D. C. I.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

Ant
1/19

J.6 5782

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, September 14 1924.

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Sir,

Kiangsu Authorities deny having decreased their forces on the Wong-doo / Liu-ho front but rather has such front been substantially strengthened by the arrival of 5,000 (half a division) of Honan troops under Chung Yuen Err 靳雲鶚 of the 14th Division. The remaining half of this Division is to be sent to Ishing 宜興 together with 5,000 men of the 4th Mixed Brigade Hupeh troops under Brigadier General Lieu Yau Lung 劉堯隆. A few trusted and experienced fighters have recently been transferred to the Ishing 宜興 front but this was only to make room for the Honan troops as related above.

Difficulty is being experienced by the Kiangsu forces in the matter of transport and coolie labour and it is solely due to these causes that no advance has been made. With the approach of fine weather very serious and determined fighting is to be expected with Nanziang 南翔 as the present goal.

It is denied by the Kiangsu Authorities that Ishing where they now have an army of 20,000 is about to fall into the hands of Chekiang. Kiangsu is at present (11.9.24) in possession of Dar Lang San 大猫山 an important ~~[illegible]~~ between Ishing and Cheng Shing 長興 and is the key to Ishing.

Kiangsu forces to the number of 10,000 are stationed at Wukiang 吳江 with orders to be on the defensive only.

It is claimed that two Brigades (20,000) Anhui troops have left Kwangteh-chow 廣德州 in Anwhui for an unknown destination.

Your Obedient Servant,

Acting D. C. I.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

5782

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, 16 September 1924.

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Sir,

It is not denied by the Kiangsu Authorities that Wu Pei Fu吳佩孚 is one of the principals who, well over a year ago commenced to engineer the present Kiangsu Chekiang conflict. It is further admitted that advantage was taken of the Chili floods to somewhat hasten the Kiangsu offensive and so minimize any assistance likely to be given by Chang Tso-ling張作霖 to Chekiang.

Regarding the entry of Fukien into the present conflict no anxiety whatever is felt regarding their faithfulness to the Kiangsu party. It is admitted that Fukien would appear to have been somewhat slow in mobilizing and commencing hostilities but such was only to be expected in view of the hilly nature of the country to be traversed in order to get to the Chekiang front.

The attack by Fukien will be in three directions:-

(1) FUNINGFU福寧府 through Futing福鼎 to WENCHOW溫州.

(2) YENPING FU延平府 through Kienningfu建寧府 and Sung-ki松溪 to CHUCHOW處州.

(2a) YENPING-FU延平府 through Kienning-fu建寧府 and Pucheng浦城 to CHUCHOW處州 or CHUCHOW-FU衢州府.

(3) SHIEN-SHA-LING仙霞嶺 situated on the border of Fukien and Kiangsi provinces to CHUCHOW-FU衢州府.

whilst that part of the Chinese Navy remaining loyal to Fukien will open an attack on Ningpo.

Your Obedient Servant,

J. Burnside

Actg D. C. I.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

"China Press"
14. 9. 24

There are many reports in circulation regarding the cause of the present war between Chekiang and Kiangsu Provinces which now promises to involve the whole country from the Yangtsze Valley to Manchuria. General Chi Shih-yuan at Nanking insists that this really is a war between the Chihli Party and the Anfu Party. General Lieu Yu-ko, Chief-of-Staff of the Kiangsu army, says the blame for starting the war rests with General Lu Yung-hsiang of Chekiang because General Lu permitted two "rebel" generals with their troops to enter Chekiang Province after they had been defeated by Northern troops in Fukien. Then there is the Government arsenal located on the outskirts of Shanghai which is controlled by Chekiang. Because this arsenal is located in Kiangsu Province, it should logically belong to the Military Governor of Kiangsu Province. and, in addition to the arsenal, the rich district about Shanghai since it is located in Kiangsu Province, therefore it should be governed by the officials of Kiangsu. Then there is the question of the independence of Chekiang Province from the Central Government. Chekiang, since the overthrow of the Anfu political clique, which controlled the Chinese Government during the course of the World War, has been "independent" of the central authorities. General Chi of Kiangsu has promised—in interviews in the newspapers at least—that if Chekiang is conquered, this will be a great step toward the unification of the country. And thus it goes without end. But when we analyse deeply into the underlying causes which precipitated the struggle, we find the most probable one in the disastrous floods of recent weeks and months which have inundated a large section of Chihli Province. General Chi of Kiangsu and his partner, General Wu Pei-fu, have been planning the attack on Chekiang for a long time and General Lu of Chekiang has been building up his forces to meet it, but as long as General Chang Tso-lin of Manchuria was in a position to come to the assistance of Chekiang, the Chihli Party dared not make a move. At this point there enters the disastrous floods which have inundated a large section of Chihli Province. In order to invade the territory controlled by the Chihli Party, it would be necessarry for General Chang Tso-lin at Mukden to move his armies across the Chihli plains. But the floods have turned a large section of Chihli, especially the area between Peking and Tientsin and northward into a vast lake. Therefore, argued General Wu Pei-fu and the Chihli military leaders, now is the time to attack Chekiang, for the floods will prevent the warlord of Manchuria from coming to the rescue. The incident of the location of the arsenal, the admission by Chekiang of the "rebel" troops from Fukien Province, are but incidents. The real element which precipitated this war was the heavy rainstorm and ensuing floods which made Mukden (at least in the opinion of Chihli) powerless to move to the assistance of General Lu.

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APPROXIMATE STRENGTH OF FORCES AT THE VARIOUS BASES. 16.9.24

Base	Forces	Strength	Commander
Hangchow	2 Regts Wei Tae Doon	1000	Lu Yung Ziang 盧永祥
	Military Police	1000	Ma Hung Lieh 馬鴻烈
	2nd Division (Southerners)	1000	Chang Tsai Yang 張載揚
Nanking	4th Mix. Bri. (Hupeh)	5000	Lieu Yau Lung 刘耀隆
	14th Division (HONAN)	5000	Chung Yung Err 靳雲鶚
	Wei Tae Doon	2000	Chi Shih Yuen 齊燮言
	Military Police	1000	Chen Tiao Yuen 陳調元

APPROXIMATE STRENGTH AND POSITION OF FORCES AT THE VARIOUS FRONTS ON 16.9.24

District	Chekiang forces	Strength	Commander	Kiangsu forces	Strength	Commander
Liuho	40th Regt: 10th Div.	1500	Ling Lan Ding 林蘭亭	1st Mix. Bri.	5000	Ma Yu Zen 馬玉仁
	Chwang Chi Ping's	2000				
	Independent Regt	1500	Tsu (?) 朱	4th Mix. Bri.	1500	Woo Heng Chan 吳恒瑞
	39th Regt: 10th Div.	500	Wong Tsz Ping 王子平	24th Regt. 6th Div.	1500	Li Shih 李鉞
	6th Mixed Brigade	500				
Kating	24th Mixed Bri.	5000	Yang Hua Chao 楊化昭	2nd Mix. Bri.	1500	Too Nyi Chang 屠義昌
				2nd Division	1500	
Tsingpoo	2nd Bat. 6th Mix. Bri.	4000	Wong Pau An 王保安	2nd Mix. Bri.	4500	Hwang Zen Kwe 黃仁奎
Wong-du	37th Regt. 10th Div.	1000	Zung Ching Choo 陳景珠	6th Division	10000	Lu Fung Su 盧鳳書 Koong Pong Dau 宮邦鐸
	39th "	1000	Wong Tsz Ping 王子平	2nd "	3000	Tsu Chi 朱玺
	6th Mix Bri:	2000	Liu Siao Chow 劉孝舟	4th Mix. Bri:	4000	Wu Heng Chan 吳恒瑞
	Frontier Defence Army	2000	Chwang Chi Ping 蘇致平 Yang Hua Chao 楊化昭			
	Anfuites	1000	Ma Liang 馬良			
	Koumingtang army	1000	Shiang Hai Zien 向海潛			
Thing	4th Division	8000	Zung Yau San 陳耀珊	5th Mix. Bri. 19th Division 6th Division	4000 3500 2000	Chen Tiao Yuen 陳調元 Yang Chung Pu 楊春普 Chi Shih Yuen 齊世元

S.G.-5482

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, September 16 1924.

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Sir,

According to an Agent from the Hangchow General Headquarters who is now in Shanghai for the express purpose of buying motor boats, the only Chekiang troops in reserve are of very poor stamina, the best (classed as second raters) to the number of 3,000 being stationed at Hangchow. Ningpo and Shaoshing 紹興 each have 1,500 (classed as third raters and impossible as fighters) and a possible 6,000 "third raters" scattered about the province principally at Chuchow 衢州 Yenchow 嚴州 and Wenchow 溫州.

Apparently Tuchun Lu Yung Ziang is lamenting the expenditure of $400,000 for Aeroplanes which he now discovers "are incapable of remaining stationary in the air for two minutes to allow of bombs being dropped in the enemy's camp instead of his own". It is admitted that a number of Russian aviators are employed and that the class of bomb used is of the "cigarette tin type"

From the same source I learn that the Chekiang forces have only two big guns capable of being moved. These are of foreign manufacture, never been fired out of and are stationed well behind the firing line at Nanziang 南翔 in order to prevent capture by the enemy! These two guns are said to be of the "12 Centimetre" calibre.

The Chekiang Artillery now at the I-hing 宜興 front are using German made guns.

Your Obedient Servant,

Acting Commissioner of Police.

Asst. D. C. I.

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, September 16 1924.

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Sir,

The local Military Authorities stoutly deny that any of their soldiers were transported along the Soochow Creek on September 15. In promising to send him copies of reports made to Police headquarters on the subject, Magistrate Dung stated that he had conveyed my message some days ago to General Ho Fung Ling who gave instructions to his subordinates that the Soochow Creek was not to be used by Chekiang soldiers in uniform. Upon Magistrate Dung pointing out that the Koumingtang Party were recruiting men for enlistment with any army from whom money was forthcoming, I replied that this had no bearing whatever on the matter and apart from the Koumingtang party not being in a position to supply uniforms and arms at a moments notice the destination of such soldiers must be known to the local military authorities. An investigation is promised and a reply may be expected to morrow Wednesday.

The local Military Authorities express gratitude for the satisfactory manner in which the 58 undesirables were passed over the Markham Road bridge on the evening of September 15.

On the early morning of September 16, a few shots were fired by the Kiangsu Navy on the Chekiang forces at the Liu-ho 劉河 front without doing any damage. During the past day or so two Regiments of Honan or Hupeh troops have arrived on this front and commenced a heavy fire on the Chekiang forces at day light September 16 but

no appreciable change is reported. A little firing took place on the Wong-doo 王渡 front but was of no consequence. There was no fighting on the Tsingpoo 青浦 front. Reports from I-hing 宜興 is to the effect that the Kiangsu forces have been greatly increased but there is no change in positions. Generally speaking it is admitted that a very strong Kiangsu offensive is about to take place with Chekiang unable to reinforce.

An aeroplane returned to Loongwha from Quinsan at 6 p.m. September 16 after having completed its mission of "distributing printed propaganda in the enemy lines".

The Military road to Woosung is closed to all traffic from dark until daylight. Persons in possession of special passes may traverse the road during daylight only.

Your Obedient Servant,

J. E. Burnside

Acting D.C.I.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, September 18 *192* 4

Sir,

From Nanking sources which I take to be pretty well authentic I learn:-

(1) The 4th Division of the Chekiang forces under the command of General Zung Yau San 陳耀珊 stationed at I-hing 宜興 have revolted.

(2) General Tsang Tse Yang 張載陽 in command of the 2nd Division of the Chekiang forces and Civil Governor of Chekiang stationed at Hangchow has posted proclamations in Hangchow inviting Tuchun Chi Shi Yuen 齊燮元 to take over that City.

(3) The 1st Division under General Pan Kou Kong 潘國貢 opposing the Fokien forces under General Sun Chuan Fang 孫傳芳 have joined forces and that an advance guard has already reached Zah-kow on their way to take over Hangchow.

(was reported yesterday evening)

(Note: This report was immediately confirmed by Hangchow detectives.

(4) The Kiangsu forces will make a big attack on all fronts on the evening of September 18, more especially on the Wong-doo 王渡 Liuhe 瀏河 front being assisted by the Navy now outside of Liuhe.

Your Obedient Servant,

Acting D. C. I.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, September 18 *1924.*

Sir,

It is stated that prior to Tuchun Lu Yung Ziang leaving ~~abandoning~~ his General Headquarters at Hangchow on September 18, he publicly reminded his people of a declaration made by him some two years ago to the effect that in case he had to use force against the Chili Party he would do so on Kiangsu territory.

[Should such a statement have been made it only tends to strengthen] A rumour is current in Hangchow and Shanghai that the Chekiang General now intends to invoke the aid of the Consular Body towards obtaining favourable peace terms.

At 1.30 a.m. September 19, the local Military Authorities definitely stated that they would resist the Kiangsu offensive on the Wong-doo 王渡 Liuho 柳河 fronts regardless of what had already happened in the Chekiang province.

Your Obedient Servant,

Acting D.C.I.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

No.

Shanghai Municipal Council.

POLICE FORCE,
(DETECTIVE BRANCH.)

September 19 1924

Sir,

It is reported on fairly good authority that on the morning of September 19, City Magistrate Shen Pao Chang 沈保昌 handed over his seal of office to Chief Constable Yung 甬 and that Colonel Lu Yung Chien 陸榮鑑 Chief of Police has handed over his office to his Chief Secretary.

After having handed over their respective offices Shen Pao Chang and Colonel Lu went to the Military Governor's yamen when they exhorted General Ho to stop hostilities in Kiangsu territory but this he refused to do.

It is rumoured that upon arrival in Shanghai of the attacking forces of Kiangsu the Shanghai Arsenal will be set on fire by Chekiang Authorities in order to prevent its capture.

Residents of the Chinese City and Nantao are commencing to leave and seek refuge in the French Concession and International Settlement.

Your Obedient Servant,

J. Dunscide

Acting Commissioner of Police.

Actg D.C.I.

No

Shanghai Municipal Council.

POLICE FORCE.
(DETECTIVE BRANCH.)

September 19 1924

Sir,

At 9.45 a.m. September 19, D.I. Prince upon boarding a train bound for Nanziang was ordered back and told by Captain Wong (? in charge of transport at the S.N. Railway Station) that he is under very strict and definite instructions not to permit any person, be he foreign or Chinese, to proceed to Nanziang. Captain Wong pointed out to D.I.Prince that such instructions had been given to all soldiers stationed along the railway.

Enquiries made at the Military Governor's yamen resulted in Chief of Staff Wong verifying the foregoing instructions issued by General Ho "owing to heavy fighting now proceeding the locality was too dangerous."

It is credibly reported that between 5.30 and 6 a.m. September 19 Kiangsu aeroplanes dropped six large bombs on the Chekiang troops stationed at Nanziang doing damage to windows and it is believed killing several soldiers.

Your Obedient Servant,

J. Burnside

Acting Commissioner of Police. Actg D.C.I.

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, September 19, 1924

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Sir,

According to information from Nanking sources the Kiangsu forces received definite instructions to advance on all fronts commencing September 18.

The Kiangsu Navy made a landing at Sz-ching 泗涇 north of Liuho 瀏河 on September 18.

The Wong-doo 王渡 front has been strengthened by the addition of the 1st Mixed Brigade, Shantung troops, under the command of General Pan Hung Ching 潘鴻俊 the 5th Mixed Brigade, Anwhui troops under the command of Tsz Tsung Yue 史俊王 and one Regiment of Tientsin troops under the command of General Fung Yu Ziang 馮玉祥

It is expected that the Kiangsu forces for the present will not pay any attention to either Wenchow or Ningpo.

The defeated leaders of Chekiang forces are fully expected to take steamer from Shanghai to Chingwantao and join General Chang Tso-lin . 張作霖 Tuchun Lu Yung Ziang 盧永祥 is said to have "chartered a steamer" for America.

The American registered subject Sokolsky well known locally in newspaper circles is in the pay of Tuchun Chi Shih Yuen.

Your Obedient Servant,

J. B. Burnside

Acting D.C.I.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, September 19 1924

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Sir,

The local Military Authorities state that in spite of their admitted defeat in the whole of Chekiang province they intend to continue the present conflict in Kiangsu province. They are (hourly) expecting re-inforcements in the shape of the 4th Division under Zung Yau San 陳耀祖 now in retreat from the Chang-shing 長興 front.

Tuchun Lu Yung Ziang is residing in the Shanghai Arsenal which is now his Headquarters.

It is denied that the Chief of Police in the Chinese City has resigned his position. The City Magistrate Sung Pao Chang 宋保昌 who incidentally is appointed by Nanking, is the only Chinese official to tender his resignation to the local Military Governor.

Early on the afternoon of September 19, about 300 or 400 of the Kiangsu forces broke through the Chekiang defence at a place called Ma-loo-tsun 馬陸鎮 situated midway between Liuho (Nanxiang) and Kating 嘉定 but were driven back immediately. No great change in the line Wong-doo to Liu-ho 劉河 took place in spite of very heavy firing during the day, but Liuho may have been lost by the Chekiang troops.

Your Obedient Servant,

J. C. Burnside

Acting D.C.I.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, September 20 1924.

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Sir,

The following information has been gained from a Fokien source:-

"A slight disagreement has broken out between Generals Tsang Tse Yang 張載陽 and Per Koh Kong 潘國綱 in Hangchow due to the latter proclaiming that by a secret agreement with Hwa Tsao 夏超 the Hangchow Chief of Police to the effect that if Per Koh Kong 潘國綱 surrendered his forces to Sun Chuan Fang, he would be appointed Civil Governor of Chekiang. Both Per Koh Kong and Tsang Tse Yang are natives of Chekiang.

Troops to the number of about 7,000 under Generals Mung Tsau Nyer 孟昭月 and Tsang Ching Fung 張俊峯 are expected to arrive outside the City of Hangchow on September 22 or 23. Sun Chuan Fang with his main body are for the present at Chuchowfu 衢州府 and are expected to arrive at Hangchow towards the end of September.

Due to a secret understanding the Kiangsu forces to the number of 6,000 under Tsu Chi 朱熙 at Wukiang 吳江 do not expect any fighting from opposing forces under General Wu Char Loh 何嘉禄 who has a ~~body~~ of 1000 Koh-ming-tang 國民黨 soldiers and the Taku Lake Marine Police under Tser Wai Ban 周雪鵬 to the number of 2,000 with about 100 boats.

The possibility of General Sun Chuen Fang (now practically in possession of Chekiang province) turning traitor and proclaiming independence is rediculed on account of (1) General Sun being a henchman of Marshal Wu pei Fu and (2) the binding secret agreement with Tuchun ~~Sun Chuan~~ Chi Shih Yuen 齊燮元 of Kiangsu whereby the latter is bound to agree to General Sun being made Tuchun and Inspector General of Fukien and Chekiang so long as Sun Chuan Fong does not interfere with places situated in Kiangsu province.

There is every likelihood of the Kiangsu forces abandoning the frontal attack on Nanziang in favour of a strong right wing flank movement.

In the opinion of my informer a strong force of defenders of the International Settlement will be required in the western district particularly west of Ferry Road in order to stop the expected retreating Chekiang forces entering the International Settlement.

Your Obedient Servant,

Acting D.C.I.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, September 22 1924.

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Sir,

No change in the desultory fighting on all fronts is expected by the Chekiang Authorities until the arrival at Wong-doo 王陵 of one Brigade of Hupeh troops to the number of 3000 sent to assist the Kiangsu forces. This Brigade which is expected to arrive on September 22 or 23 is known to be the last assistance the Northern forces can possibly render Kiangsu.

Credit for having closed up the breach made by Kiangsu forces on September 19, at Ma-loo-tsun 馬陸鎮 is given to Captain Miau 苗 and 100 men who have been rewarded by Tuchun Lu Yung Ziang with $10,000.

The local Military Authorities report that General Zung Yau San 陳耀珊 with 4000 soldiers arrived in Shanghai from the south on September 21. The troops were immediately sent to the various fronts but the General himself (who is reputed to be wealthy) remained in Shanghai establishing his Military headquarters in the Hupeh Guild.

Troops to the number of about 4,500 comprising the 14th, 15th and 38th Regiments under General Wong Ping 王斌 are in possession of and will defend Sungkiang whilst troops to the total number of 7,500 comprising the 13th, 16th and part of the 14th Regiments with three Bodyguard Regiments and a Reserve Corps under the same Commander will defend Kashing. The number of soldiers, if any, stationed at Tser-so 川沙 in Pootung is unknown.

The keeping of members of China's Parliament in Shanghai has cost Tuchun Lu Yung Ziang $1,000,000 and the cost of the "Independant Navy" has also cost him $1,000,000. Both such enterprises are now lamented by Tuchun Lu who now cares nothing for either.

Aqoprding to the local Military Authorities the Chinese gunboat "Haichow" 海籌 suddenly left her moorings on the morning of September 21. The Commander of the gunboat "Yung Chi" upon discovering this immediately followed the "Haichow" to whom she signalled the question "Why leaving" and received the reply signal "Ask your own Chief Officer". By this time the crew of the "Yung Chi" mutined and the Commander made captive by the Chief Officer.

A mountain pass called Zien Sha Kwan 仙霞關 approaching Chuchowfu 衢州府 is said to be the key to the whole of Chekiang province and in order to occupy this, General Sun Chuan Fang 孫傳芳 paid $500,000 to the defenders, the 1st and 2nd Division under Generals Per Koh Kong 陸國俊 and Chang Tsai Yang 張載陽 of the Chekiang Army.

According to a telegram received by the local Military Authorities, Marshal Chang Tso-lin 張作霖 captured the town of Yue Kwan 樂南 in the vicinity of Shanhaikwan on September 21. This advance is considered to be very good progress.

Your Obedient Servant,

Acting D.C.I.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, September 23 1924.

Sir,

It is reported from a fairly reliable sources that two regiments of the Chekiang troops belonging to the 4th Division stationed at Kashing mutinied to-day when ordered to entrain for Shanghai.

There is at present stationed outside the Kiangnan Dockyard three Tractor Motor Cars bearing the numbers 18, 19 and 20 and having caterpillar rear wheels.

Two steam launches and thirty Chinese boats (including twelve Wusieh houseboats) arrived from Changshing on the morning of September 23. They brought 300 armed soldiers who are to remain at Loongwha awaiting orders. Thirty wounded soldiers who arrived by the same boats were sent to a nearby hospital at Loongwha.

Your Obedient Servant,

Acting D. C. I.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, September 24 1924.

Sir,

Divisional General Per Koh Kong 潘國光 who has been previously reported upon as having been "bought over" by the Fokien forces on the Chekiang border is expected to arrive in Shanghai on the afternoon of September 24. It is understood that he wishes to personally explain to Tuchun Lu Yung Ziang that the treachery which took place was solely due to one of his Brigadier Generals named Tsang Koh Wai 張國威.

It has come to the knowledge of the local Military Authorities that during the last day or so the Kiangsu forces stationed at Tsingpoo 青浦 comprising 4500 of the 2nd Mixed Brigade under General Hwang Zen Kwe have been added to by the arrival of 4000 troops under General Chen Tiao Yuen 陳調元 of the 5th Mixed Brigade who were formerly on the I-shing 宜興 front.

In consequence of such addition the Chekiang forces have sent to the Tsingpoo front 5000 of the 4th Division under General Zung Yau San 陳儀 who were also formerly on the I-shing 宜興 front in order to assist Wong Pau An 王保安 who has 4000 of the 6th Mixed Brigade.

Your Obedient Servant,

Acting D.C.I.

Acting Commissioner of police.

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, September 24 1924.

Sir,

The military strength of the Chekiang forces at Chuen-san 川沙 on the Pootung coast comprises 500 infantry of the 4th Division and one company of Machine Gunners.

None of the air craft of the Kiangsu forces is capable of taking photographs from the air.

If the Kiangsu forces carry out their expected attack at Tsingpoo 青浦 the Chekiang forces will make a simultaneous attack towards Quinsan.

A well known Kohmingtang named Tsiang Pah Chi 蔣百里 ex-Tuchun of Chekiang has approached Tuchun Lu Yung Ziang and General Zung Yau San 陳光祖 to each place under his control 1500 men for the purpose of returning to Hangchow in order to resist the entry of General Sun Chuan Fang. Tuchun Lu promised to consider the matter.

Your Obedient Servant,

Burnside

Acting D.C.I.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, September 26 1924

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Sir,

The following Military leaders:-

Tupan Lu Yung Ziang 盧永祥

Military Governor Ho Fung Ling 何豐林

General Ma Hung Lieh 馬鴻烈

" Zung Yau San 陳宗山

" Van Ming Ching 范明清

" Chwang Chi Ping 臧致平

and Lu Siao Chah 盧筱嘉 son of Tupan Lu Yung Ziang decided at a War Council Meeting held at Loongwha at 10 p.m. September 26 to commence the offensive on September 27 (On what front or at what time could not be ascertained but it was inferred that Quinsan was the objective).

The local Military Authorities have recently received complaints regarding the action of their own Police in Chinese territory who it would appear are taking advantage of the present strife to extort money. A favourable opportunity is being awaited to execute one or two policemen found guilty of extortion. The recent incident of a Chinese bringing cattle into the Settlement from Pootung where he was stopped is put down by the Military Governor as a case of extortion which class of crime he will not tolerate in the least.

It is fully expected that when the Military Governor hears of the handing over to the Chinese Authorities of the sixteen soldiers arrested by the

S.M.P. on the evening of September 24 he will immediately issue orders for their execution.

An "extra special pass" which Magistrate Dung advised Tupan Lu Yung Ziang to issue to the S.M.P. giving to its possessor access to all front line operations has for the moment been held up owing to a subsequent application made by S.C. Loh (Secretary to Tupan Lu) on behalf of two foreign newspapers. It was further pointed out that a similar application made by the French Police was instantly refused due it is said to some Japanese and two Americans taking advantage of minor privileges granted.

The local Military Authorities are more than satisfied with the advances made by General Chang Tso-lin in the north who according to the latest news is now in possession of Ling Yuen 凌雲 outside of Chaoyang 朝陽 from which place he drove out the 13th Division of the Chili army. Chang Tso-lin is reputed to have a very clever financial organizer in the person of Wong Yung Chang 王永昌 who was educated in Japan.

Mr. Sun Yu Chang 孫宇昌 residing at No.456 Rue Lafayette a brother of City Magistrate Sun Pao Chang 孫保昌 will make application to the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company for the installation of a telephone at his residence and Magistrate Dung hopes that there will be no objection on the part of the S.M.P.

Your Obedient Servant,

Acting Commissioner of Police.

Actg D.C.I.

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, September 30 1924.

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Sir,

The local Military Authorities report that the heaviest fighting since the commencement of the present conflict took place between Wong-doo 王渡 and Liuho 溜河 on September 29. The causalities were heavy on both sides with the Chekiang forces making only a very slight advance.

In their object to capture Quinsan 金山 the Chekiang forces intend to make a strong effort to advance from the Tsingpoo 青浦 sector and for the time being have postponed any desire to advance from Wong-doo 王渡.

Regarding Liuho 溜河 the Chekiang troops have orders not to make any material progress.

Regarding the possibility of an attack on Shanghai from the South the local Military Authorities are of the opinion that General Sung Chuan Fang 孫傳芳 will not invade the province of Kiangsu due to a slight disagreement with Generals Chi Hsi Yuan 齊燮元 and Wu Pei Fu 吳佩孚 and to the fact that General Sung has always had the greatest respect for Tupan Lu Yung Ziang 盧永祥 Precautions against an unexpected attack are, however, being taken.

The destruction of bridges on the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway line has been brought to the notice of the local Military Governor through the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs as the result of a protest lodged by the British Consul General. The recent destruction of

bridge No.34 (The Magistrate believes the bridge to be No.37) is put down to the Kiangsu forces.

Questioned regarding the rumour that the local Military Authorities were about to place a tax of $1.00 per picul on rice, Magistrate Dung replied that such a tax is contemplated as the result of a proposal by Sung Nyi Chang 沈爾昌 brother to the Shanghai City Magistrate Sung Pau Chang 沈保昌. The Military Governor has referred the proposal to his Financial Advisers Lee Sz Hou 李思浩 ex-Chinese Minister of Finance and Van Ming Ching 范明清 Chief of Staff to Tupan Lu Yung Ziang 盧永祥. Magistrate Dung did not know whether or not the tax would be according to the quality of the rice or whether rice from Saigon would suffer the same tax. The Magistrate was also unable to say whether or not a tax on "luxuries" was in contemplation.

Your Obedient Servant,

Acting D.C.I.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, October 1, 1924.

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Sir,

The Kiangsu forces under Tuli Sun Chuan Fong (孫傳芳) may be expected to make an attack (skirmishing) on Sungkiang to-morrow October 2.

appear to be in the neighborhood of

~~The attackers~~ have concentrated at Shih-hu-tang (石湖塘). ~~and~~ Their forces comprise 4.500 men of the 5th Mixed Brigade under General Zung Tiau Yer (陳調元) 3.000 men of the 1st Mixed Brigade under General Bah Pao San (白寶山) 1.500 men of the 19th Division, 38th Brigade under General Yang Tsung Pao (楊宗保) 4.500 men of the 3rd Brigade, 2nd Division Nor rn troops attached to the Fukien Army under General Mang Tsau Nyoen (孟昭月) and about 4.500 Northerners under General Lu Shang Ching (盧香泉) who are momentarily expected to arrive from Wenchow.

The Chekiang regular forces defending Sungkiang under the command of General Wong Ping (王柄) comprise about 2000 men of the 38th Regiment 10th Division, 1000 men of the 37th Regiment ~~4th~~ 10th Division, 1500 men of 13th Regiment 4th Division, 1000 of the 16th Regiment 4th Division and about 1000 men taken from the Wongdoo front. The Chekiang irregular forces at Sungkiang comprise about 2000 men under Generals Ma Liang (馬良) an ex-Anfu General and Wong Ah Zau (王亞樵) a Kohming-tang. ~~suspected Bolshevic.~~

Your Obedient Servant,

Acting D. C. I.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, October 4 1924

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Sir,

The local Chinese Military Authorities state that their position in the Sungkiang sector on October 2 was most critical. They claim that they were not made aware of this fact until 8 o'clock in the evening at which time a reply telegram was received from Generalissimo Wong Ping 王寿 urging the local Military Authorities not to permit yourself to visit Sungkiang on October 3. The telegram went on to explain the untenable position of the Chekiang forces which resulted in Military Governor Ho Fung Ling (in the absence of Tupan Lu Yung Ziang) deciding to send reinforcements instead of carrying out the original plan of withdrawing 200 artillerymen.

The foregoing unsolicited statement only tends to confirm the opinion that the defence of Sungkiang is weak.

Your Obedient Servant,

J. Burnside

Acting D.C.I.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

4/10

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, October 4 1924.

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Sir,

The local Military Authorities report ~~that~~ having confidentially heard that General Wu Pei Fu 吳佩孚 has asked Kau Yung Fung 高勇峰 Chief Administrator of the Port of Tsingtao to intercede for peace and that Kau turned over the proposition to Kang Yu Wei 康有為 .

It is however thought that Pau Kwei Ching 鮑貴卿 the ex-Military Governor of Heilungkiang who is at present in Peking will be prevailed upon to negotiate for the cessation of the present hostilities.

Your Obedient Servant,

Acting D.C.I.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

RMH 4/10

11

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, October 5 1924.

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Sir,

Foreign Military experts from Shantung, Hankow and Tientsin are stated to have visited the Kiangsu forces operating in the Wongdoo 王渡 sector on Sept. 27, 28 and 29 at which time the postion of the Kiangsu forces was as shown in attached sketch. The foreigners admitted that the scheme of the Kiangsu attack could not be improved upon.

General Sun Chuan Fang 孫傳芳 at Zah-oo-dong 石湖蕩 southwest of Sungkiang is now in telephonic communication with General Chi Shih Yuen 齊燮元 at Quinsan.

According to a Kiangsu Military Authority the Chekiang forces at present holding Sungkiang are in an unenviable position and their only retreat must be to Loongwha. A retreat to Minghong would allow of the Chekiang forces being cut through along the railway and consequently is out of the question and will never be attempted by Chekiang Generals. The two courses left open to Chekiang is to weaken their northern positions and sent aid to Sungkiang or withdraw from Sungkiang towards Tsingpoo.

Do not understand - Dail agree - [illegible]

The posposal of the Chekiang General Yang Hwa Tsao 楊化昭 to make an attack on Fongtai 方泰 from Wongdoo 王渡 and a simultaneous attack towards Kating 嘉定 from Nanziang 南翔 which two forces would join in making a combined attack towards

Taiehon has apparently been abandoned most probabl due to the position in the Sungkiang sector.

Transportation to Kating 嘉定 by land is now cut off and the Chekiang forces are left dependant on one creek which makes their position very dangerous.

Your Obedient Servant,

Acting D.C.I.

g Commissioner of Police.

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, October 7, 1924.

Sir,

At 4.25 p.m. October 7, D.I.Givens telephoned from the South Railway Station stating that some of the Chekiang troops from Sungkiang are reported to have fallen back along the Railway to Mai Ka Loong (梅家弄) where they intended to remain pending further instructions.

Infantry to the number of 500 which arrived at the South Station from Loongwha to-day intending to proceed to Wong-doo 王渡 were this afternoon ordered to proceed immediately "as far as possible" towards Sungkiang.

At 4.30 p.m. October 7 Magistrate Dung of the Shanghai Military Court in reply to my question stated definitely that although heavy fighting was going on at Sungkiang, the City had not fallen neither had any of the Cekiang troops stationed at Sungkiang retreated.

Your Obedient Servant,

J. L. Burnside

Acting D.C.I.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, October 9 1924.

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Sir,

Owing to the cutting early this morning of both the telephone and telegraph lines between Sungkiang and the local Military Governor's yamen it is claimed that no news of to-day's situation has reached Shanghai.

Magistrate Dung confidentially informs me that within the next day or so he will in all probability resign his position as a result of being discouraged in the way that Tuohun Lu Yung Ziang 盧永祥 places no trust in the staff of General Ho Fung Ling 何丰林. It is also possible that simultaneously the ex-City Magistrate Sung Pao Chang 沈保昌 and his brother Sung Nyi Chang 沈爾昌 who have been working day and night in the office of General Ho will also resign their positions for the same reason.

The failure of the Chekiang forces defending Sungkiang is put down to the sending to that sector of a number of soldiers recently recruited by Lu Siau Chia 盧筱嘉 who were sent to Sungkiang on October 7. The recruits commenced "circulating rumours" which resulted in the defending army becoming discontended and refusing to fight. The local General Headquarter Staff upon realising the seriousness of the situation sent reinforcements to the number of about 2000. The last batch to the number of 500 under the personal command of General Ho Fung Ling

left Shanghai this morning and are stated to have warned all dissenters (mostly belonging to the 38th Regiment) that they would be immediately shot upon the least sign of refusal of duty.

Besides being short of food and ammunition another reason for the discontent at present reigning amongst the defending forces stationed at Sungkiang is that reinforcements sent from the Wongdoo 王庙 sector were surprised upon learning the serious plight of the whole of the Chekiang army whom they had been told were in the ascendency. The local Military Authorities admit having heard such by way of rumour but state that such rumours "cannot be true".

Your Obedient Servant,

J. L. Burnside

Acting D. C. I.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, August 31 1924.

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Sir,

Confidential information from a Nanking Agent is to the effect that General Tsang Foh Lai 張福來 of Honan had made certain offers to General Ho Fung Ling with a view to the latter turning traitor, failing this, efforts will be renewed to buy over Colonel Tsu Commander of the Woosung forts.

Further news from the same source is to the effect that war between Kiangsu and Chekiang is inevitable and will break out within less than one week. Two reasons are given for delay, the first being that the troops of Sun Chuan Fang 孫傳芳 of Fokien are not quite ready to attack Chekiang. The second reason given is the efforts for peace of ex-Premier Sun Pao Chi 孫寶琦 who is at present in Nanking and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on his way to Hangchow on August 31.

It is further reported that General Chi Hsi Yuan 齊燮元 has made the following three offers to General Lu Yung Ziang as a basis for peace.

(1) Independence of Chekiang to be abolished.

(2) The Shanghai Military Governor to be under the command of the Military Governor of Kiangsu.

(3) Immediate disbandment of the troops of General Chwang Tsz Ping 蔣致平 and Yang Hwa Tsao 楊化昭.

Your Obedient Servant,

J. Burnside

Acting D. C. I.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

Acl 31/8

Seen by Capt Barnett

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, August 29 1924.

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Sir,

Upon enquiry at the yamen of the local Military Governor to day I was informed that generally speaking there was no change in the present warlike situation. Both sides were fully prepared for attack and defence but no reason could be given for delay in opening hostilities other than the old time slogan "I will not fire the first shot". It is denied that peace mediators have any bearing on the present situation.

PEACE PROSPECTS. It is admitted that mediators for peace are at work and that one party in which is included the manager of the Bank of Communications (Sheng Tso Su) has sent telegrams and delegates to both the Military Governor of Kiangsu and Chekiang. On the Chekiang side, General Lu Yung Ziang has already replied that he will not attack, an answer from General Chi Hsi Yuan being expected this evening and it is claimed that on this answer rests the prospects of war.

MAIN ATTACK. It is now claimed by the local Military authorities that the opening and most probably main attack on the defenders will take place in the vicinity of Quinsan, Wusieh and Changchow where General Chi Hsi Yuan is known is have a force of from 10,000 to 20,000 men.

AEROPLANES. It is stated that both sides are about equal so far as is known in the matter of aeroplanes and bombing planes. Most of the flying machines of

the Chekiang and Shanghai forces are said to be at Hangchow in charge of a Russian. It is however admitted that the son of Nicholas Tsu ( ) who saw service in the Great War in France is one of the prominent aviation officials on the side of Chekiang and Shanghai.

POISON GAS. The Chekiang and Shanghai forces stoutly deny that they have any poison gas and that General Chi Hsi Yuan of Nanking will not resort to such methods of warfare it being pointed out that attackers and defenders are "Brothers and schoolmates". It is, however, admitted that when this same trouble was on last year two Germans approached General Lu Yung Ziang to whom they submitted that they were in a position to manufacture poison gas and wished to demonstrate the effects on two dogs, such proposal being immediately turned down.

RICE SITUATION. The local rice situation was discussed and according to the local military Authorities the supply of rice to residents and refugees will be maintained, it being claimed that the troops can obtain supplies without interfering with the local market.

Your Obedient Servant,

Acting D. C. I.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, 29th August 1924

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Sir,

The following is the approximate strength, distribution etc of the opposing Military and Naval forces on 27.8.24:-

MILITARY.

CHEKIANG FORCES. Commander in-chief General Lu Yung Ziang.

Formation	Commander	Strength	Headquarters	Distribution
10th Division (Northerners)	Lu Yung Ziang 盧永祥	12,000	Hangchow	37th Regt Kashing 38th " Wuchow 39th " Nanziang & Anting 40th " Woosung 10th " Liuho & Woosung (artillery) Wai Dae Doon:- 1st Regt Sungkiang 2nd Regt Chienjao Reserve Regts Hangchow
4th Division (Northerners)	Zung Loh San 陳樂山	10,000	Hangchow	13th Regt 14th Regt Hangchow 16th Regt Wuchow 4th Regt (art'ly) Sungkiang and 2 battalions.
1st Division (Southerners)	Pae Kuo Kong 潘國綱	7,000	Hangchow	Chuchow, Ningpo and Haimung
2nd Division (Southerners)	Chang Tsai Yang 張載陽	4,000	"	Shaoshing and Chuchow.
Frontier Defense Army	Chwang Chi Ping 蔣致平 Yang Hwa Chao 楊化昭	10,000	Chuchow	Wuchow and Kashing

SHANGHAI FORCES. Commander-in-chief Ho Fung Ling

Formation	Commander	Strength	Headquarters	Distribution.
6th Mixed Brigade	Ho Fung Ling	3500	Loonghua	Loonghua and Kau Chong Miao
Woosung garrison	" 何豐林	4000	Woosung	Woosung and Kiangwan

NAVAL

Chekiang and Shanghai	Kien Kong 建康 Haichew 海籌 Ching An 靖安 Yung Chieh 永績 Lieh Tsz 列字 Sung Tsz 辰字	under Admiral Ling	Woosung & Shanghai Arsenal.

Chung Oo 鄧和 and Tsa Dion 策電 under Ch. Marine Police.

MILITARY.

KIANGSU FORCES. Commander-in-chief Chi Shih Yuen

FORMATION	Commander	Strength	Headquarters	Distribution
6th Division	Chih Shih Yuen 齊寶元	12,000	Nanking	Zangchow
19th "	Yang Chung Pu 楊春晋	4,000	Chinkiang	Chinkiang Kiangyin Zangshan
2nd Division	Tsu Chi 朱熙	8,000	Soochow	Wukiang and vicinity of Tahu Lake
1st Mix.Bri.	Ma Yu Zen 馬玉仁	5,000	Tsingkiangpu	?
2nd "	Hwang Chan Kwe 黃振魁	4,000	Yangchow	Yangchow & Soochow
3rd "	Li Tien Chen 李騎臣	4,000	Nanking	Soochow
4th "	Wu Heng Tsan 吳恒瓚	4,000	Nanking	Wukiang
5th "	Chen Tiao Yuen 陳調元	6,000	Hsuchow	Nanking
74th "	Pah Pao San 白宝山	2,000	Haichow	Haichow
76th "	Chang Jen Kuei 張仁貴	4,500	Tungchow	Tungchow

KIANGSI FORCES Commander-in-Chief Tsai Sung Hsiung

Formation	Commander	Strength	Headquarters	Distribution
1st Div.(Northers)	Tsai Sung Hsuing 蔡成勳	8,000	Nanchang	Nanchang, etc
1st Divi (Pro'ial)	Woo Ching Piau 吳金彪	8,000	Kiukiang	?

AND 1 Mixed Brigade.

ANWHUI FORCES Commander-in-chief Ma Luen Chia.

Formation	Commander	Strength	Headquarters	Distribution.
1st Mix.Bri.	Nieh Chao Jung 倪朝中	3,000	Pongpu	?
2nd Mix.Bri.	Li Chuan Yeh 李傳業	3,000	?	?
3rd Mix.Bri.	Wang Pu 王晋	3,000	Anking	
4th Mix.Bri.	Kao Shih Tu 高世濱	3,000	Anking	?
5th Mix.Bri.	Shih Chun Yu 史俊玉	3,000	Anking	?

FOKIEN FORCES Commander in chief Sun Chuan Fang

FORMation	Commander	Strength	Headquarters	Distribution.
2nd Division	Sun Chuan Fang 孫傳芳	10,000	Yuenping	Yuenping, Pucheng etc.
12th "	Tser Yen Jeh 周蔭人	10,000	Foochow	Foochow, Chuanchow etc.

NAVAL

Fokien:

Ying Zay 应瑞 Hai Yung 海容 Yung Chien 永健 Tso Tung 楚同 Tso Kwan 楚观	under Admiral Yang	

NAVAL

Nanking:

Tso Tai	楚泰	under Admiral Tu.
Tso Yu	楚豫有	
Tso Chien	楚谦	
Kiang Lee	江利	
Kiang Chuen	江川	
Wu Ing	利恒	
Li Tung	武德	
Kien Wei	建威	
Kien An	建安	

Your Obedient Servant,

[signature]

Actg. D. C. I.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

Copies for CG.
SVC
MS
[signature]

[signature]
27/8

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, August 27 1924.

Sir,

An unconfirmed report is to the effect that during the early hours of August 27 a train which left Shanghai for Hangchow left the rails at Kashing, the engine falling down the embankment. A gang of plate-layers left Shanghai to repair the track.

Your Obedient Servant,

J. Burnside.

Actg D. C. I.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

29.8.24.

C. I. D.
I. O. REC
No. 5781
上 27/8/24

房捕巡局部工界租共公海上

Shanghai Municipal Police

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"LEGIRON"

Any further communication on this subject to be addressed, Commissioner of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Municipal Police, Shanghai.

長處處查稽事刑
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Shanghai, August 27 1924.

Sir,

According to latest information the Chekiang Military Authorities consider that the defence of Chekiang against an invasion from Fokien is unimportant and in consequence have ordered the troops of Chwang Chi Ping 蔵致平 and Yang Hwa Chao 楊化昭 which together number about 7,000 to proceed from Zangsan 常山 and Chuchow 衢州 to the vicinity of Kashing.

It is further reported that as soon as Chwang Chi Ping and Yang Hwa Chao are in a position at Kashing, hostilities against Kiangsu will start immediately.

General Pae Kuo Kong 潘國綱 of the 1st Division Chekiang Army will undertake the defense of Chekiang on the Fokien frontier.

Your Obedient Servant,

J. Burnside
Actg D.C.I.

C.
Cc.
Svc

Acting Commissioner of Police.

29/8

The Kiangsu-Chekiang-Fukien Situation

China Press 27-8-26

If there were two prominent men in Shanghai who were enemies, and each had declared his intention of killing the other at sight, all grant that the situation would have elements of danger. Then suppose that each of these men had a number of followers and that both gangs were armed—armed "to the teeth"—to use the latest and most approved language of the movie melodrama, then we *would* have an interesting situation.

It is pretty difficult for the average person to imagine such a situation in Shanghai either among foreigners or among Chinese, but strange as it may seem, we do have a situation greatly similar to this in the area immediately outside of the boundaries of the foreign settlements. We refer to the present strained political situation between the Chinese provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Fukien. There isn't any particular need explaining the political situation existing in this part of China, except to repeat what is already known. The Province of Chekiang just south of Shanghai is controlled by General Lu Yung-hsiang who has his headquarters at the city of Hangchow which is about five hours from Shanghai on the Shanghai-Hanchow-Ningpo Railway. The Province of Kiangsu, in which Shanghai is located is controlled by General Chi Shih-yuan who has his headquarters at the city of Nanking about eight hours distant on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and about fifty hours away by steamer up the Yangtsze. Kiangsu Province with the exception of a small section surrounding Shanghai is a so-called "loyal" province in so far as the Central Government at Peking is concerned. Chekiang Province on the other hand is "independent" of the Peking Government. To the south of Chekiang Province is the Province of Fukien, which in recent months has become "loyal" to Peking.

According to the 1923 edition of the *China Year Book* the military strength of these three provinces is as follows: Kiangsu, 79,320 men; Chekiang, 61,875; Fukien, 84,050. In addition to the armies each of these three provinces has a "navy" or at least a few gun-boats of obsolete type, but nevertheless capable of doing some damage. Two of these provinces Kiangsu and Chekiang have recently built up an air-force. Chekiang has an arsenal which is located at Lungwha on the outskirts of the French concession of Shanghai. Nanking has no arsenal, but has a mint which is equally useful. The only branches of modern-up-to-date warfare lacking in these war-like preparations are those of poison-gas and submarines, but possibly these may be added soon for China is progressing rapidly.

Now with this situation as it is, there is no man in the world who is in a position to say whether there is going to be a war in this section of China, or who can say with any degree of accuracy just when this war is likely to start. The latest information on the subject is that General Wu Pei-fu, chief military power behind the Peking Government has decreed that General Lu Yung-hsiang of the "independent" Province of Chekiang, be eliminated. Not one of these generals could himself tell whether there is to be a war and if so when it may start. Each general has his

his own intelligence officers and the usual quota of spies and informers inside of the camp of other. Every move is reported and exaggerated. If General Che recruits a dozen soldiers and sends them to Soochow, the number immediately becomes a hundred when it is reported in Hangchow. If General Lu sends a hundred fresh troops to the Shanghai area the number becomes a regiment when reported in Nanking. If one of General Che's gunboats which are anchored in the river at Nanking changes its position, immediately the report is in circulation that a fleet is coming to Shanghai to attack General Lu's "independent" navy and to capture the Shanghai arsenal.

If the situation were not so serious it would be highly amusing. It reminds one of the old feudal fights in mediaeval Europe or the fights between the wild Indian tribes of the North American Continent—or if we want another simile—it reminds one of some of recent years for the movies. And it is just about as sensible as one of these movie extravaganzas.

There is nothing new in the tense political between Kiangsu and Chekiang. It develops every few months and when we had the last scare the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai bestirred itself and forced the generals of Nanking and Hangchow to sign a peace pact which was duly published in all the papers. Each general agreed to keep the peace as long as he was not "attacked," but herein lies the danger for behind each of these generals are forces which desire an outbreak of war. Behind General Che is General Wu Pei-fu who wants to eliminate General Lu because Lu interferes with the Loyang General's plan for unification of China by military force. And behind Lu is General Chang Tso-ling at Mukden who is opposed to General Wu Pei-fu and the Peking Government. In addition to this there are the discordant elements at Canton under Dr. Sun Yat-sen who are friendly with Chekiang Province and also opposed to Peking. The schemings and plottings which are constantly going on in these various military camps makes the situation highly dangerous and no person of intelligence would be so rash as to attempt to forecast what may happen.

As has been emphasised in these columns of *The China Press* the most important thing which China needs right now is peace. The last "war" between Mukden and Peking plunged the country into chaos and debt and the fighting around Canton has further damaged the internal and international status of the country. A new war in this section of China would be the most damaging thing that could possibly happen to the country. In the Shanghai area are concentrated the great commercial and industrial development of the country, both foreign and native, and a war here would be a terrible thing. It would quite likely bring serious foreign complications and there would be no end to the trouble.

The price of peace in this section of China is eternal vigilance on the part of all interests concentrated here. The foreigners can help a little but the chief burden rests with the Chinese commercial and financial interests in Shanghai. The Chinese commercial interests here are in a position to stop this war before it starts and they can perform this great service if they will direct the necessary energy and intelligent thought in that direction.

11

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Shanghai, August 26 1924.

Sir,

Three military officers attached to the 37th Regiment 10th Division (Chekiang National Army) stationed at Kashing and Woochow who attended a military conference at Loongwha and whose orders are to command the Chekiang forces in the vicinity of the Tahu Lake state:-

The present garrisons at I-hing 宜興 and Wukiang 吳江 are detached from the 2nd Division stationed at Soochow. They are not good fighters but may be re-inforced by a detachment from the 5th Mixed Brigade stationed at Hsuchow who are under the command of General Chen Tiao Yuen 陳調元. The 5th Mixed Brigade comprises the best soldiers of the Kiangsu forces.

Chekiang will devote all its energies to overpower the 5th Mixed Brigade of Kiangsu and should this be successful the immediate fall of Nanking is a certainty. Although Nanking is guarded by the 6th Division under the personal command of General Chi Shih Yuen 齊燮元 and are known to be well equipped they lack experience.

? Ant

It is admitted that it would be more difficult to keep Nanking than to take it but the main object is to end the career of General Chi Shih Yuen 齊燮元 than to occupy the City of Nanking.

Military leaders of Chekiang are not giving attention to the threats of Kiangsi, Anwhui and Fokien. It is pointed out that Kiangse is not sincere owing to its Military Governor being indifferent to Wu Pei Fu 吳佩孚 the Loyang warlord & Chi Shih Yuen of Nankin. Anwhui is infested with Tufeis and bandits whilst Fokien has two Generals disagreeing with each other.

That Chang Tso Lin 張作霖 the Manchu warlord will join with Chekiang in the war is evidenced by the fact that Chang Tso lin has recently presented 5000 rifles to Chwang 蔵 Chi 玆 Ping 平 whose troops have been increased since they were allowed to enter Chekiang.

Copies for
H.B.M.C.G.
S.V.C.
Council

Your Obedient Servant,

G. Burnside.
Acting D.C.I.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

29/8

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

COPY

August 26 4

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SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

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Your Obedient Servant,

Acting D.C.I.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, August 26 1924.

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Sir,

Information obtained in strict confidence is to the effect that on the evening of August 24, a secret conference took place at Loongwha between Chekiang and Shanghai Generals who decided:-

(1) It was inadvisable to await the opening of hostilities by Sun Chuan Fang 孫傳芳 of Fokien, and

(2) That Nanking should not be permitted to complete preparations for war, therefore

(3) Chekiang, who is already prepared, should take the offensive.

Further information from the same source is that the outbreak of war between Kiangsu and Chekiang will take place within one week and that the first clash will be in the vicinity of Ping Vong 平望 or Wukiang 吳江.

Your Obedient Servant,

J. Burnside

Acting D. C. I.

✓ Council -
✓ C.G. -
✓ Commdt. SVC -

Acting Commissioner of Police.

29/8

Shanghai Municipal Police

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, August 23 1924

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Sir,

The local Military Authorities report that there has been very little change in the Kiangsu-Chekiang differences since my last visit to the yamen. Detectives from the yamen reported from the vicinity of Quinsan that mines had been laid by Chi Hsi Yuen's 齊燮元 men in the vicinity of Tsing Yang Kong 青陽港. near Quinsan - Soldiers in mufti of Chi Hsi Yuen were reported to be in vast numbers at Wu-kiang Hsien 吳江縣 and I-hing. 宜興 The Chekiang and Shanghai Authorities are of the opinion that the soldiers in the vicinity of Quinsan are posted there as a bait and that their main attack would be by way of the Tahu Lake and so strike at Kashing, Fengching and Sungkiang in order to cut off communication between Shanghai and Chekiang. Such an attack, however, will not be made until Fokien opens hostilities on the Chekiang border. Regarding reports in the Foreign Press of the movement of Chinese men-of-war such are mere rumours and in any event it is realised that their uselessness in the present situation is ~~about equal~~ obvious -

Your Obedient Servant,

A/ D. C. I.

29/8

Acting Commissioner of Police.

Summarised translation of a handbill purported to have been issued by Chi Shih Yuen's Headquarters and found in a No.6 tram car. Arrd Sept 13, 1924.

It accuses General Lu Yung Ziang of having appointed Ho Fung Ling 何丰林 Military Governor of Sungkiang and Shanghai without first referring to the Central Government; of usurping the authority of Kiangsu in the civil and police administration in 12 Hsiens; of instigating the murder of Hsu Kuo Liang because he was opposed to him; of failing to execute his murderer; of appointing Lu Yung Chien as Chief of the Woosung-Shanghai Constabulary although the pay of the Constabulary is provided by the Government; of harbouring Wong Ah Zau, a tufei leader, who has several thousand followers and stationing them at Wuchow for the purpose of attacking Anwhui; of inducing the tufeis in Anwhui to become active; of bribing the Navy in causing it to secede it from the Government; of having amassed $20,000,000 through opium smuggling during the past two years; and of giving refuge to Chwang Chi Ping and Yang Hwa Chao.

Form No. 2
G.2000-7-24.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

5782
8/10/24

CONFIDENTIAL.

I. O. CENTRAL Station.

October 8, 1924.

REPORT ON Action against foreign newspaper.

Made by D. I. Sulliven *Forwarded by* [illegible] Director of Criminal Intelligence.

Sir,

I have been informed that a writ has been served on the "North China Daily News" in an action for libel. The plaintiffs are the Chekiang authorities who allege that the paper published false news concerning the financial condition of the Chekiang party. Messrs. Platt & Co. represent the plaintiffs. The preliminaries are fixed to take place on Thursday October 9.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. Sullivan.

D. I.

D. C. I.

[illegible]

Form No. 2
G.2000-7-24.

N.B. 5782

Shanghai Municipal Police.

I. O. CENTRAL Station.

October 24 1924

REPORT ON Feeding of Troops at Kiangwan

Made by D. I. Givens *Forwarded by* Director of Criminal Intelligence

Sir,

Further to D. I. Sullivan's report dated October 23, the Chamber of Commerce on October 24 wrote to General Bai Pao Shan(白寶山) reminding him of his promise to undertake the feeding of the soldiers at Kiangwan from October 25, and asking for an answer as to whether he is in a position to do so. Should a negative reply be received, the Chamber of Commerce will continue to feed the men as heretofore until other arrangements are made. There are about nine thousand soldiers in the vicinity of Kiangwan to whom food costing about $I,500.00 is supplied by the Chamber of Commerce daily.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

D. I.

D. C. I.

Form No. 2
G.20.10.7-24.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

I. O. CENTRAL Station.

October 23 1924

REPORT ON Feeding of troops at Kiangwan

Made by D. I. Sullivan *Forwarded by* a/. Director of Criminal Intelligence.

Sir,

Mr. Fong Tsiao Pah(方椒伯) and Zee Kau Sung (徐可陞), Vice Chairman and Secretary respectively of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce have been interviewed concerning the supply of food which up to now has been supplied by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce for the 9,000 troops now at Kiangwan. The above gentlemen state that an arrangement has been come to between General Bai Pao Shan(白寶山), Acting Military Governor of Shanghai, and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce for the latter to provide food for the men up to and including October 24 and that after that date the Acting Military Governor will undertake to provide for their upkeep.

Mr. Zee Kau Sung(徐可陞), Secretary of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, states that either to-day or to-morrow General Chang Yun Ming(張允明) and his Hupeh troops will go north to join the forces of General Wu Pei Fu and as soon as they have departed the troops now at Kiangwan will be transferred to Loonghwa and gradually either assimilated into General Bai Pao Shan's army or sent north.

Copy sent a/Secy 23.10.24

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. Sullivan

D. I.

D. C. I.

Ex B

Arl

X Comdt SVC. informed by phone. Original message received this a.m. was Oct 25 not Oct 24.

Form No. 2
G 12000-1-22.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

I. O. CENTRAL Station.

October 30 1924

REPORT ON Ex-Military Governor of Sungkiang and Shanghai and Party.

Made by D. I. Sullivan *Forwarded by* T. H. Gwiens [illegible]

Sir,

The N. Y. K. S.S. "Kashima Maru" on which Generals Ho Fung Ling(何豐林), ex-Military Governor of Sungkiang and Shanghai, and Chwang Tsz Ping(臧致平), a former General in General Lu Yung Ziang's Frontier Defence Army were said to be travelling, arrived in Shanghai from Nagasaki at about 12.45 p.m. October 30 and moored in midstream opposite the Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s Wharf. A party of Police in the Police Motor Launch "Pursuit" awaited the arrival of the vessel. An N.Y.K. passenger launch also met the ship but there were no Chinese on board the launch and no sign that any preparations had been made to meet the two Generals. The passengers who disembarked were scrutinized and a strict watch kept on the ship until 3 p.m. Captain Van Tshing Sai(樊青山), who was a transportation officer attached to Chwang Tsz Ping's army at the Shanghai North Station and afterwards in command of the Independent Army at Sungkiang when that town fell to the Fokien troops, went to the ship in one of the Shanghai Ferry Service launches. He however, did not go on board the "Kashima Maru" but stopped on the launch alongside the liner until about 2 p.m. when he went away alone in the same launch in which he came and was landed at one of the jetties in the Yangtszepoo district. Enquiries were made on board the ship and the purser stated that three Chinese who gave the names of Wong Yau Tsoo (黃耀祖), Tseu Zoong Lung(周仲倫) and Woo Mai Tshing

Form No. 2
12000-1-22.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

192

REPORT ON

Made by *Forwarded by*

(何梅青) occupied cabin number 34 from Nagasaki to Shanghai. On going to room number 34 it was found to be locked and the cabin steward declined to open it saying that the passengers had gone ashore. The Captain and Purser were appealed to but would not assist in anyway. It was not exactly a refusal but a disinclination to co-operate. Through the agency of a Customs Officer the cabin was afterwards opened and the three bunks had every appearance of having been used and two soft felt hats had been left in the cabin. A Chinese quartermaster who was questioned stated that a launch came to the ship from Woosung very early this morning and several Chinese passengers left the ship and went away in the launch. The only other information he could give was that he heard a bargain struck with the launch laodah for $2.00 per person. The party of Police stayed on the ship until, as far as could be ascertained, all the passengers had left the ship and it is certain that during that time the two generals did not leave. Two minor officials from the Japanese Consulate went to the ship and the card of a Japanese Vice Consul was seen on the purser's desk. This, however, may not have any significance. Two Chinese detectives were left on board the ship in an endeavour to find out anything concerning the gentlemen ~~xxxx~~ and arrangements have been made to relieve them at 6 p.m. The ship is due to leave Shanghai for Europe on November I and

Form No. 2
12000-1-22.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

_____ Station.

_____ 192

REPORT ON _____

_____

Made by _____ *Forwarded by* _____

I respectfully beg to ask for instructions as to how long the watch is to be continued. My personal opinion is that if the two generals did travel on the ship, they left it at Woosung and I consider it extremely unlikely that they are still on board the ship.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. Lawan.

D. I.

D. C. I.

31/10

Shanghai,
October 29, 1924.

D. I. Sullivan,

Chwang Tsz Ping (臧致平), Ho Fang Ling (何豐林) and party have left Mogi, Japan, by the "Kagoshima Maru" (鹿島丸), and are due in Shanghai on Oct 30.

The Act. D.C.I. has given instructions that you are to meet the ship on arrival with a view to:

(a) Confirming the news that the party is on board.

(b) Ascertaining their plans, if possible.

(c) Obtaining information of the place in Shanghai to which they proceed for purposes of residence after

Chang tse Ping & his
party - leaving 门司 on
the 28th - by S.S 鹿島丸
due here tomorrow.
Ho Feng-ling leaving
also —

Kagoshima
Maru

Shanghai Municipal Police.

5782

I. O. CENTRAL Station.

December 2 ~~191~~ 1924

REPORT ON Local Military Situation

Made by D. I. Givens Forwarded by Director of Criminal Intelligence.

Sir,

Nothing has happened during the past few days to denote any change in the policy of local military chiefs, and movements of troops, which have taken place in the vicinity of Loonghwa and the Kiangnan Arsenal, were entirely of a local nature without special military significance. Considerable uneasiness has however been occasioned among General Chang Yun Ming and his staff by a report that arrangements were being made for the transfer from Nanking to Shanghai of the 2nd Kiangsu Division, commanded by General Woo Hung Tse(吳恒瓚) to reinforce General Kung Paung Tuh(宮邦鐸).

Chang Yun Ming(張允明), the Hupeh general, denies all knowledge of the report that one of his staff officers had conveyed a request to the railway authorities at the Shanghai (South) Station that all trains traversing the loop line at night should stop at Bridge J.35, and explains that a report seen in the newspapers was the first intimation he had that trenches had been dug near that place. Enquiries which he had instituted on this subject had shown that the trenches were originally dug by General Lu Yung Ziang(盧永祥) but were made broader and deeper by his men who were using them as sleeping quarters. The order for this work had been given without his knowledge by the officer in charge of a party of five hundred men he had dispatched to Sing Loonghwa to protect that district from tufeis. Discontinuance of the use of the trenches had, however, been ordered by General Chang in order to allay rumours. General Chang states that he is at present in control of three mixed brigades distributed as follows :-

Form 2 34

Shanghai Municipal Police.

..... Station.

..... 191

REPORT ON .....

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Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

(2)

Loonghwa :	5,000 men
Kao Chong Miao :	I,500 "
Nantao :	I,000 "
St. Catherine's Bridge :	I,000 "
Jung Chi(謹記) Road (main road from Frenchtown to Loonghwa)	500 "
Sing Loonghwa and Zau Woo Ching :	I,000 "

Kiangsu troops to the number of about 2,500 are distributed among the Old Forts Camp, St. Catherine's Bridge, Nantao, S.H. R. Station (South) and Yen Sz Yuan(也是園), Chinese City. In addition to these there are about I,000 of General Sun Chuan Fang's troops devided between the Kiangnan Arsenal and the Gun Powder Factory.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. I.

D. C. I.

2/12

Form No. 2
G. 15000-1-24.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

I. O. CENTRAL Station.

November 25 1924

REPORT ON Interview with General Chang Yun Ming

Made by D. I. Givens *Forwarded by* Director of Criminal Intelligence

Sir,

Det. Insp. Givens and Inter. Zau interviewed General Chang Yun Ming(張允明) at his yamen in Loonghwa on the afternoon of November 24. General Chang told the C.I.D. officers that, in consequence of a telegram received from Marshal Tuan Chi Jui and other pressure from Peking, both he and S. K. Chen(陳世光) had decided to assume officially their respective ppsitions as Defence Commissioner and Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai. Notification of this decision had on November 24 been sent to eighteen different foreign consuls in the Settlement. The dispatches conveying the news, which were delivered personally by Mr. S. K. Chen, contained an explanation that neither of the officials assuming office were in possession of the seals appertaining to their positions, and also stated that new seals for the incumbent of the Defence Commissionership had been ordered from Peking. General Chang and his associates considered that no difficulties were likely to arise in inducing Mr. Wen Shih Tsung(溫世珍) to hand over the seals of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs.

Notwithstanding the challenge to General Kung Paung Tuh(宮邦鐸) involved in his official assumption of the office of Defence Commissioner, General Chang does not anticipate that that incident will cause any change in the local situation. Whatever the provocation General Chang intends to remain on the defence, and he does not believe that General Kung has any intention of attacking him.

Form No. 2
G. 12000-1-24.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

_____ Station.

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REPORT ON _____

_____

Made by _____ *Forwarded by* _____

General Chang does not intend his assumption of office to be the forerunner of a movement to enforce his authority or extend his power, but is willing to allow things to continue as they are.

Referring to reports in the newspapers about the transfer of prisoners from the Settlement to General Kung Paung Tuh, General Chang remarked that he was afraid that General Kung had no facilities for detaining dangerous prisoners, and it would be unsatisfactory if they escaped. He added that about 150 criminals incarcerated at Loonghwa when he took over were still there. He believed that a large number of these had been handed over by the Authorities of the Foreign Concessions.

The yamen was decorated with flags and bunting of different colours, and the seats in General Chang's reception room were draped with new silk covers.

Vehicles waiting outside the yamen included motor cars licensed in the name of : 472- H.Y. Cheng, J.694-6 Avenue Edward VII ; 1686 - Chow King Sung, 40 Yangtszepoo Road ; 925 - H.Y. Cheng, 694-6 Avenue Edward VII ; 3180 - T. S. Nee, 113-4 Broadway ; 4672 - Tao Maison, British Consulate ; 6429 - Ching Hong Kong Kee Garage, 119-21 Rue Ratard ; 6933 - Taxi & Co., 256-8 Boulevard de Montigny.

Copies

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

D. C. I.

Form No. 2
G. 12000-1-24.

C 5762

Shanghai Municipal Police.

I. O. CENTRAL Station.

November 18 1924

REPORT ON Interview with General Chang Yun Ming.

Made by D. I. Givens Forwarded by [illegible] Director of Criminal Intelligence.

Sir,

General Chang Yun Ming, in an interview on the afternoon of November 17 with Det.Insp. Givens and Interpreter Zau, stated that he claims to be the genuine Military Governor of Shanghai in accordance with his appointment to that position by the Peking Government. General Chang was aware that others, while acknowledging him to be the senior military official in this neighbourhood, were endeavouring to make the general public believe that the rightful successor to the post held by General Ho Fung Ling was General Kung. The latter based his claim to that post on an appointment made by Tuchun Chi of Kiangsu, and the latter's decisions in such matters could always be overruled by the Government. Nevertheless relations between General Chang, General Kung and Tuchun Sun Chuan Fang were cordial, and it was perfectly understood that they would not interfere with each other so long as the present status quo was maintained. According to General Chang's understanding of the status quo, it gave him control of the area South of French Town, including Loonghwa, the Kiangnan Arsenal, the Shanghai (South) Station, the Chinese City, the Nantao Bund and Kao Chang Miao where, however, soldiers belonging to other generals were still stationed. These comprised about 1,000 of General Kung Paung Tuh's troops quartered in the vicinity of the S.H.R. Station (South), 3,000 of Sun Chuan Fang's soldiers stationed in the Kiangnan Arsenal and vicinity, and a company of marines controlled by the Navy

Form No. 2
G. 12000-1-24.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

192

REPORT ON

Made by

Forwarded by

who are on guard in the Kiangnan Dock. The arms and munitions manufactured in the Kiangnan Arsenalx, which is now working normally, are all sent to Tuchun Sun Chuan Fang.

General Chang avers that his sole desire is to maintain peace and order in the area assigned to him, and no matter what happens elsewhere he will continue to adhere to this policy. However, as a soldier unacquainted with the intricacies of politics, he regards himself as the servant of the Peking Government, which is the one usually recognized by foreigners, and is anxious to obey that body. In case of necessity, he would protect the man nominated by the Peking Government to the post of Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, but he was convinced that no trouble was likely to arise in this connection as Mr. Wan, who had established an office in the Settlement, had discontinued visiting the Bureau in Chinese territory. General Chang seemed to be somewhat resentful towards Mr.Wen and complained that the latter had not called upon him even once since his arrival in Shanghai.

General Chang stated that in addition to the men he brought to Shanghai, he has about 6,000 troops quartered in Loonghwa and vicinity that he had taken over from Lu Yung Ziang. The bulk of these men had belonged to the command of General Chwang Tsz Ping(臧致平), and their behaviour was excellent. Half of the 4th Division of Lu Yung Ziang's soldiers taken over by Tuchun Sun Chuan Fang

Form N.
G. 12600-1-24.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

.....Station.

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REPORT ON.....

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Made by..... *Forwarded by*.....

was now stationed in Kiangsu territory between Shanghai and Sungkiang and the remaning half between that town and Kashing.

Other callers on General Chang on the afternoon of November 17 included : Wang Mien Sun(汪鼎孫), Co-Director of the Department for Stamp Duty for the Kiangsu Province, and Kwoh An(郭燊), Director of the Woosung Tax Bureau and Adviser to Tuchun Chi of Kiangsu.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. P. Givens

D. I.

D. C. I.

[illegible] 18/11

5782
23/1/24

Shanghai Municipal Police.

I. I. CENTRAL Station.

September 22 1924

REPORT ON Interview with Prominent Chinese Merchant about War Situation.

Made by D. I. Givens *Forwarded by* a/. Director of Criminal Intelligence

Sir,

A native of Chekiang, who is one of the most prominent members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, was interviewed on the forenoon of September 22 by D.I. Givens and Interpreter Zau. This gentleman stigmatized the rumours that Marshal Lu Yung Ziang could be induced under present circumstances to discontinue the struggle for monetary considerations as absolute nonsense, but he thought that it might be possible to induce him to agree to retire to private life provided the terms of the bargain condemned Tuchun Chi Shih Yuan to a similar fate. As proof that Lu could not be influenced by money, he stated that had the latter so desired he could have secured a couple of millions taels before leaving Hangchow, but he was content with a free will offering of $300,000.00 from the merchants. The expenses of the war were being paid out of money raised locally by General Ho Fung Ling, and subsidies from Marshal Chang Tso Lin. The latter had no less than $2,000,000.00 on deposit in Shanghai banks, and this entire sum would be at the disposal of Lu Yung Ziang's party provided they continued the fight. Four hundred thousand dollars had already been paid, and the balance would be given in instalments as the struggle progressed. The war funds at present in possession of Lu Yung Ziang's party amount to $800,000.00.

In addition to his financial resources, Marshal Lu has, according to this gentleman, 45,000 loyal troops and sufficient ammunition in stock to last two months, exclusive

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of what he will make and buy in the meantime.

Although Marshal Lu and his advisers were convinced that their fate would be decided in the North, they intended not only to continue the struggle, but would actually take the offensive. In fact they were confident they would be in Quinsan in a few days. They would however further shorten their lines in Chekiang by withdrawing as far as Sungkiang with Ping Wang(平望) and Chin Shan Hsien (金山縣) on their respective wings. This gentleman further added that it is well within the bounds of possibility that dissension will break out between Sun Chuan Fang (孫傳芳), the newly appointed Military Governor of Chekiang, and Chen Tiao Yuan(陳調元), one of Tuchun Chi Shih Yuan's generals, who covets that post.

As will be seen from the contents of this report, the person who granted the interview is a partisan of Marshal Lu Yung Ziang.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. Guiens

D. I.

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D. C. I.

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Confidential

Shanghai Municipal Police.

I. C. CENTRAL Station.

September 16 1924

REPORT ON War Levy by Chekiang Military Authorities on Shanghai Business Concerns and Merchants.

Made by D. I. Givens *Forwarded by* [signature] Director of Criminal Intelligence.

Sir,

Sung Han Chang(宋漢章), Manager of the Bank of China, in an interview with Det. Insp. Givens and Interpreter Zau on September 16, confirmed the information that the Chekiang Authorities had asked him for a loan of $500,000.00 and had threatened to stop the circulation of the notes of the Bank of China in the province of Chekiang and district of Shanghai if he failed to comply. He, nevertheless, refused. A demand for $200,000.00 accompanied by similar threats addressed to the Bank of Communications has also been ignored. Other levies which, according to Mr. Sung, the Chekiang Military Authorities have endeavoured to impose on local traders are : $[illegible]00,000.00 from the Chinese Electric and Tramway Co., Nantao, which will probably be paid ; $2,000,000.00 on Yu Yah Ching(虞洽卿), Chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, of which $50,000.00 has already been paid in cash ; and $100,000.00 from the Chapei Electricity and Waterworks Co. which has already been paid. Mr. Tsu Zeu Zung(朱寿丞), a director of the last mentioned concern, was detained at Loonghwa whilst the negotiations about the money were in progress. These levies are being made through one Hsu Jien Tsing(許劍青) who lives in Chapei. Mr. Sung is of the opinion that business in Shanghai will be paralyzed unless measures are taken by the Municipal Council or the Consular Body to put an end to this irregular system employed by the Chekiang Authorities for raising funds. Gossip in Chinese circles would seem to indicate that the present

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position is even more serious than that described by Mr. Sung, and is likely to become worse as the war extends and becomes more costly.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. H. Guiano

D. I.

Thanks on
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A.W.
16/9

D. C. I.